Third Series, Vol.LIV, No.48

Wednesday, April 27, 1966
Vaisakha 7, 1888(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Vol. LIV, 1966/1888 (Saka)

April 18 to April 29, 1966/Chaitra 28 to Vaisakha 9, 1888 (Saka)

Fourteenth Session, 1966/1887-88 (Saka)

(Vol. LIV contains Nos. 41—50)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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*The sign + marked above the name of a member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by him.

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 27, 1966/Vaisakha 7, 1888 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Elven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

New Colleges in Delhi

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*1364. **Shri Bagri:**
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Utiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the large number of students seeking admission in Delhi Colleges, Government propose to raise the number of Colleges in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of new Colleges proposed to be opened during the academic year 1966-67; and

(c) the funds likely to be spent thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The Working Group for advance planning of facilities for Delhi has recommended that the existing maximum limit of enrolment in colleges affiliated to Delhi University be raised instead of opening new colleges and also that more evening classes be started. The details are being worked out.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री बागड़ी : इस दृष्टिकोण से देखते हुए कि दिल्ली में 7 और अन्य जगह देश में शायद बहुत ही कम, यूरोपियन मुल्कों में शायद 20 का है हजार के पीछे तो यह संख्या दिल्ली में ज्यादा होने के बावजूद भी जो बेकारों की तादाद बढ़ रही है क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात पर विचार कर रहे है कि यह जो पढ़े लिखे लोग सिर्फ डिप्टी कमिश्नरी और कप्तानी करना चाहते हैं और परिणामस्वरूप काफ़ी तादाद उनकी बेकारी की तरफ़ जाती है तो उनमें से कुछ वैज्ञानिकी और तकनीकी शिक्षा प्राप्त करके टैक्नीशियन्स आदि बन सकें इस तरफ़ क्या ध्यान दिया गया है और अगर दिया गया है तो क्या और किस तरीक़े से दिया गया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; we have a project of having diversification at the secondary-school stage. Instead of everybody going to colleges and universities and adding to the number of unemployed, we should see that they go into technical schools or junior agricultural schools, so that they learn some craft or some vocation whereby they could earn an honest living. It is a very big problem that we are trying to tackle.

श्री बागड़ी : एक तरफ़ तो दिल्ली में कालिजों में दाखिला नहीं मिलता है और दूसरी तरफ़ तालीम इतनी महंगी है कि जनसाधारण उसको हासिल नहीं कर पाता है तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब देंगे कि क्या सरकार इस पर भी कोई विचार कर रही है कि जो बड़े शहरों से दूर बसते हैं और जो कि उन शहरों में आकर शिक्षा को हासिल नहीं कर सकते है और आदिवासी क्षेत्र इत्यादि में बसते हैं क्या ऐसे लोगों को

उच्च शिक्षा देने का भी कोई प्रबन्ध और तरीका आप बना रहे हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I want to assure the hon. Member that no student in Delhi who wants to get into a college fails to get admission. The Working Group has worked out this. There will be more intake by the existing colges and more evening classes will be started. We shall see to it that every student who passes the high school examination and wants to get into a college, gets admission.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मन्त्री महोदय को शायद पता न हो कि दिल्ली के बहुत से लोगों को दिल्ली के कालिजों में एडमीशन नहीं मिलता है और वह गाजियाबाद और अन्य जगह जाकर पढ़ाई करते हैं तो इस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए दिल्ली में और कितने कालिज खुलेंगे ? दूसरे यह कि दिल्ली में तो सबसे ज्यादा कालिजेज हैं लेकिन अंडमान और भारत सरकार की जो अन्य टैरीटरीज हैं उनमें कम स्कूल, कालिज हैं तो वहां पर उनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आप क्या क़दम उठा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल दिल्ली के कालिजों के बारे में है ।

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not agree with the first part of the question. I myself looked into it when admissions were being made that every student who wanted to get into a college in Delhi did get into it.

With regard to having additional colleges, the position is this. There are two ways of solving the problem. One is to have new colleges and the other is to provide more facilities in the existing colleges. With regard to the first alternative, it is very unsatisfactory; it means a lot of cost; apart from that, it takes time to have the equipment in the colleges; if students want to study science, we have to fit them up with laboratories. Therefore, we have come to the conclusion that, instead of having new buildings, we should make the best use of the existing buildings and the other facilities. We shall do it by having more students in the existing colleges and by having classes in two shifts. We have worked out a plan which satisfies us that, at least for three years, if not more, there will be no problem in Delhi of want of accommodation for students who want to join colleges.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात पर गौर किया है कि दिल्ली के अन्दर जो लड़के थर्ड डिवीजन में पास होते हैं न तो उन्हें दिल्ली के कालिजों में दाखिला मिलता है और न ही उन्हें कोई नौकरी मिलती है तो एक तरफ़ तो हाउस में मैजारिटी को ऐथारिटी दी जाती है और वह शासन चलाती है लेकिन थर्ड डिवीजन जो कि मैजारिटी में हैं वह बेचारे इधर से उधर जूतियां चटखाते फिरते हैं और उनका कोई पुरसां हाल नहीं है तो उनके दाखिले आदि के लिए सरकार ने क्या इन्तजाम किया है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am very painfully conscious of the acute unemployment problem, but I hope my hon. friend will realise that the Education Minister cannot solve the unemployment problem.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : श्रीमन्, जो विद्यालय अभी थोड़े दिनों से ही टैकनीकल कालिजेज और साइन्स के कालिजों में परिवर्तित किये गये हैं क्या मन्त्री जी को यह पता है कि उनकी दशा बड़ी शोचनीय है कहीं इक्विप्मेंट है तो शिक्षक नहीं हैं और कहीं शिक्षक हैं तो इक्विप्मेंट नहीं है, यदि पता है तो क्या वह कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि इस समस्या को सुलझाने के लिए उन्होंने क्या क्या क़दम उठाये हैं ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Precisely because of this, we have decided not to start new colleges. I agree that some of the new colleges which had been started were very badly equipped. They came up like mushrooms overnight to meet the growing demands of

students in Delhi, but we said that this was not correct. After all, we have to give education and not merely admission to colleges. That is why we have come to this conclusion.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What steps are the Government going to take..

Mr. Speaker: He has already stated those.

श्री बड़े : नये कालिजेज जो खोले जाते हैं उन्हें रैकगनीशन देने के वास्ते आपने रूल्स बनाये हैं, शर्तें रक्खी है कि उनके पास में लाइब्रेरी इतने हजार की होनी चाहिए, टीचर्स इतने प्रकार के होने चाहिएं और बिल्डिंग्स वगैरह ऐसी होनी चाहिएं और इन विभिन्न शर्तों का परिणाम यह होता है कि उन नये कालिजेज को रैकगनीशन नहीं मिलता है तो क्या सरकार का इन रूल्स को रिलैक्स करने का विचार है ताकि उन नये नये कालिजेज को रैकगनीशन मिल सके ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not know whether it is right to relax the rules for recognition. The rules of recognition are based on the fact that the colleges should have a minimum of efficiency. I think it would mean deterioration of educational standards if we relaxed the rules of recognition, but that would not come in the way of those who want to get into colleges. That is why we have arrived at this compromise, at this solution, that instead of having new buildings, we should create more facilities in the existing colleges.

Shri Bade: Why does not he give recognition to new colleges?

Mr. Speaker: He has already explained.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: During the time when Dr. Shrimali was the Education Minister, I raised this question that, considering the difficulties of transport and considering the time wasted by the students in getting to and in getting back from, colleges, colleges might be opened for each newly developed region in Delhi, each of which is almost growing as a township; Dr. Shrimali stated that attempts would be made in that direction. Could I know from the hon. Minister if that suggestion of the previous Education Minister has received any further consideration?

Shri M. C. Chagla: Yes, Sir; admission to colleges is, as far as possible, on a zonal basis; we cater to the population living near a college to the extent possible and as far as I know, now most of the students who have to go to colleges have not to travel a long distance.

इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी द्वारा लिये जाने वाले तेल के दाम

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*1366. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी के पेट्रोल पम्पों द्वारा तेल के जो दाम पहले लिये जाते थे जो दिल्ली के अन्य पेट्रोल पम्पों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले दामों से प्रति लीटर एक पैसा कम होते थे, उन्हें अब क्यों बढ़ा दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या कारण है कि तेल कम्पनियों द्वारा तेल की कीमतों में की गई कमी का लाभ उपभोक्ताओं को नहीं मिलता ;

(ग) क्या इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी के तेल पर, जो कि देश में ही निकाला जाता है और सप्लाई किया जाता है उतना ही व्यय होता है जितना आयातित तेल पर; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो, इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी के तेल के दाम भी आयातित तेल के बराबर क्यों रखे गये हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri

Iqbal Singh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The difference in the price charged by petrol pumps of Indian Oil and petrol pumps of other companies, prior to 20th August 1965 arose as a result of rounding off the price to the nearest paisa. This difference ceased to exist from that date, because with the increase in excise duty, the selling price of the Indian Oil Company, rounded off to the nearest paisa, became equal to the price of other oil companies.

(b) The reductions made by the Oil Companies are credited to the general revenues by the levy of additional (non recoverable) duties as a revenue raising measure. Besides, the reductions achieved from time to time cannot always be adequately reflected in the final consumer's price.

(c) The cost of production of crude oil in India is more than the cost of production in middle east.

(d) From 1-2-1966, the producers of indigenous crude oil, save in the cases in which a different basis for price fixation may exist under any agreement between Government and the producer, receive a price that is not less than the landed cost (exclusive of import duty, if any) calculated on the basis of the full posted F.O.B. prices of analogous crudes imported from the Middle East. On imported crude, a protective duty has been levied from that date so as to make the final cost to the consumer approximately equal to the price of indigenous crude determined as above.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : विदेश की पैट्रोल कम्पनियों ने जो तेल की प्राइसेज में कमी की है वह किस आधार पर की है और अपनी आयल रिफ़ाइनरीज के बने हुए तेल का जो मूल्य निर्धारण किया है वह किस आधार पर किया है और दोनों में अन्तर का क्या कारण है ?

श्री इकबाल सिंह : कोई अन्तर नहीं है । वह लैंडड कौस्ट कांडला के हिसाब से चार्ज की जाती है । जो विदेशी कम्पनियां थीं इस से पहले वह निएरैस्ट पैसे के हिसाब से चार्ज करती थीं । इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी अगस्त से पहले राउंडिंग औफ़ दी प्राइस टु दी निएरैस्ट पैसा के हिसाब से क़ीमत नहीं लगाती थी और इसलिए वह कम लेते रहे लेकिन 20 अगस्त 1965 के बाद से वह फर्क ख़त्म हो गया क्योंकि एक्साइज ड्यूटी में इनक्रीज होने से इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी की सैलिंग प्राइस भी निएरैस्ट पैसा पर राउंडेड औफ़ की जाने लगी और उसकी सैलिंग प्राइस दूसरी आयल कम्पनीज के बराबर हो गयी ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि विदेशी कम्पनियों के तेल के दामों में कमी कर दी गई थी, क्या इस कारण उन्होंने उन स्थानों पर अपने दूसरे तेलों, जैसे डीजल आयल, मोबिल आयल और अन्य वस्तुओं, की सप्लाई कम कर दी है या बन्द कर दी है, जहां पर इण्डियन आयल कम्पनी की तरफ़ से पैट्रोल पम्प लगाए गए हैं, यदि हां, तो उन कम्पनियों को इस बात के लिए मजबूर करने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है कि वे वहां पर जैसे पहले ये वस्तुयें सप्लाई करते थे, वैसे ही सप्लाई करते रहें ।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : न किसी की कमी की गई है और न किसी की ज्यादा हुई है । सवाल यह है कि विदेशी कम्पनियां अपने सप्लाई एरियाज को बढ़ाना नहीं चाहती हैं और वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा बम्बई और विशाखापत्तनम के नजदीक नजदीक पहुंचना चाहती हैं, लेकिन आई० ओ० सी० सारे हिन्दुस्तान में नए नए पम्प लगा कर, नये नये स्टेशन लगा कर, नये नये डिपो खोल कर और डीलर्ज मुकर्रर करके तेल पहुंचा रही है । किसी की कमी नहीं हुई है, किसी की ज्यादा नहीं हुई है । दोनों बराबर हैं ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that the prices of indigenous petroleum products are fixed not on the basis of actual cost of crude extraction, but on

the basis of a certain raised price of crude; if so, by what percentage is it raised, any why is Government obliged to protect the foreign oil companies by selling indigenous products at an increased price rather than compelling them to compete with Indian oil?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Our refining industry is still more dependent upon imported crude than upon indigenous crude. While importing crude, we were successful in getting increasing rates of discounts. While we got increasing rates of discounts, since the crude price was fixed on the parity of the price of imported crude, we were paying less and less to the indigenous crude. As the hon. Member said, there is no relation between the cost of production and the price we were paying. We were relating it to the strict import parity principle up till the end of January this year. From 1st February we fixed the price in a manner that will help the indigenous crude production, and that was related to the undiscounted posted price as it is called, and included in it the insurance, occan freight etc. That higher price we are now paying to the indigenous crude.

Shri Ranga: Therefore, the consumers have to pay more.

Shri Alagesan: No, the consumer prices stay where they are.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : किसी अन्य चीज की तरह तेल के दामों में भी कमी तभी हो सकती है, जब इन तेल की कम्पनियों के उत्पादन की लागत में कमी हो और उनका सामान्य शासन कुशलतापूर्वक हो । इसलिए मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उपभोक्ताओं को तेल के दामों में कमी का लाभ देने के लिए क्या सरकार इन विदेशी तेल कम्पनियों की इन तमाम बातों की जांच करने के लिए दामले कमीशन के आधार पर कोई कमीशन बिठाना चाहती है ।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : दामले कमीशन के बाद तालुकदार कमेटी और वर्किंग ग्रुप ने इस सारी बात की जांच पड़ताल की है । उन्होंने जो रीकमेंडशन्ज दी हैं उनमें से बहुत सी रीकमेंडेशन्ज को मान लिया गया है और उन के मुताबिक ही सारी नई पालिसी और कीमत वग़ैरह का नया हिसाब चल रहा है ।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : तालुकदार कमेटी के बारे में मैं जानता हूं । मन्त्री महोदय यह न समझें कि वह कोई नई बात कह रहे हैं । दामले कमीशन के आधार पर किसी कमीशन और तालुकदार कमेटी में बहुत फ़र्क है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार दामले कमीशन के आधार पर कोई ऐसा कमीशन नियुक्त करना चाहती है या नहीं, जो इन तमाम तेल कम्पनियों के लागत-ख़र्च, सामान्य शासन व्यवस्था और रिट्रेंचमेंट आदि बातों की जांच करे, जिनके कारण तेल के दामों में कमी हो सकती है ।

Shri Alagesan: The recommendations of the Damle Commission were accepted *in toto*, and they were current until recently. Later on we appointed another committee which went into this question. They calculated the reasonable margin of profit, the expenditure that should be allowed to the companies etc., and they made recommendations. It is on those latest recommendations that we have fixed the prices of oil products.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the maximum cost of production of crude oil in the country and the landed cost of the imported crude oil inincluding the freight charge? May I know what steps have been taken to do away with the difference that exists?

Shri Alagesan: It is a somewhat complicated question.

Shri Ranga: You are making it more complicated.

Shri Alagesan: I shall try to simplify it as far as posible and I hope I shall carry conviction to the hon. member. The point is that we have to pay a price to the indigenous crude. Till the end of January, as I said, it was related to import parity, that meant that we had to allow for the discount that we were getting on imported crude. Now, what we have done is that while getting the discount we have made an arrangement by which we pay a higher price to indigenous crude. We do not take the discount into account in paying for indigenous crude but we earn the discount and we get the advantage of the discount on imported crude. We pay a little more to the indigenous crude and the difference is mopped up by a protective duty.

श्री बूटा सिंह : प्राईवेट तेल कम्पनियों के जो प्रबन्धक हैं, उनका सजैस्सन है कि अगर हिन्द तेल कम्पनी और हिन्द सरकार उनके प्रति अपने सख्ती के रवैये को छोड़ दे, तो वे बहुत सस्ते दामों पर तेल दे सकते हैं ; मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में मन्त्री महोदय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ।

श्री इकबाल सिंह : सख्ती के रवैये का सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है । मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश की सरकार ने फ़ारेन आयल कम्पनियों के साथ जितने इन्साफ़ से और अच्छे ढंग से काम किया है, शायद किसी के साथ नहीं किया है ।

श्री बाजी : उन के साथ बड़ी रियायत से काम किया है ।

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Is there any parity of the production of the crude oil whereby the mobil oil shortage may not be created because of the reduction of the price of high speed diesel oil?

Shri Iqbal Singh: We have got enough mobil oil; there is no mobil oil shortage. The only shortage is of fuel oil.

Shri Ranga: Is it a fact that government have received protests from Bombay about the shortage of various kinds of oil including kerosene oil and also complaints that the local companies were not permitted to place sufficient supplies in the market for reasons best known to government as a result of which there were huge queues in Bombay for several days?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that we have received a telegram and a letter from two eminent members of the hon. Member's party. I have also replied to that. They were not fully informed of the facts. In fact we are giving the largest quantity of kerosene to the state of Maharashtra (*An Hon. Member:* Why); it is based on past consumption. In spite of that it is true that there were long queues at the shops and we sent an officer to discuss with the minister and the secretary concerned and by facts and figures it was shown to the state government that whatever quantity was allotted has been made available to the area, that is Bombay city and Maharashtra, and there was enough and more kerosene.

Shri Ranga: No, Sir.

Shri Alagesan: In fact our officer pointed out that while at present the Maharashtra government was allowing only five litres per month per family, the quantity that has been given is such that they can even give ten litres per family per month.

Shri Ranga: What happened then? They made supplies which would enable them to distribute ten litres and the local government supplies only five litres to the people. The result is long queues. They say the officer explained these things. Has that solved the problem? Is it merely a problem of drawing lots Let them convince their own fellow-leader, Bombay leader, Shri S. K. Patil. He comes from there.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He said efforts have been made. Shri Chettiar.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: Has it come to the notice of the Government that there is acute shortage of kerosene in the Madras State and also there is a shortage of diesel which is used by buses and lorries, and is it due to the faulty distribution by the oil companies and whether the Minister has made enquiries and, if so, what steps will the Government take to send more supplies to the Madras State?

Shri Alagesan: We have received information. There is no kerosene shortage in Madras. But we have received information that there is shortage of high speed diesel oil in Madras, especially in the southern districts of Madras. We are arranging additional supplies to go to that area.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Just now, in reply to Shri Ranga, the Minister has said that the supply position of kerosene in Maharashtra was such that if necessary they could supply 10 litres per family, if I heard him correctly. May I know why the insistent demand from West Bengal, that the present rationed quantity of only 0.5 litre per head should be increased, is not met, when they are able to supply 10 litres per family in Maharashtra? Why is this discrimination?

Shri Ranga: There is a big mystery over the whole business.

Shri Alagesan: There is no mystery at all. As I said, we are supplying it, and we have fixed State-wise quotas for kerosene, which are themselves based upon past consumption. We take the past consumption figures and whatever was being consumed in the past—

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Why is there such a margin between Calcutta and Bombay?

Shri Alagesan: I do not think it is such a wide margin. Based upon past consumption figures, we have fixed State-wise quotas for kerosene. In fact, it has come to our knowledge that the new dealers that were licensed newly by the West Bengal Government were not able to lift the kerosene stock. (*Interruption*) Yesterday, I have sent a telegram to the Chief Minister of West Bengal that until their dealers are able to lift the stock, they may permit the agents of the oil companies to sell to the consumers on their cards.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: Generally it is stated on behalf of the Government that there is shortage of kerosene oil, diesel oil and petrol in Maharashtra and Gujarat. May I know what is the position in Bihar? What is the demand of Bihar and what percentage of the demand is being met by the Central Government?

Mr. Speaker: That is a question of detail.

Shri Iqbal Singh: This is a matter of detail. If the hon. Member gives notice, we will supply the information.

Shri Alagesan: I can answer the question.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Ranen Sen.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: The hon. Minister is replying, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He said he wants notice.

Shri K. N. Tiwary: The hon. Minister wants to reply.

Shri Alagesan: I was only going to say that we are supplying to Bihar. The quota of Bihar is 12,500 tonnes per mensem.

Dr. Ranen Sen: The hon. Minister said that there is no actual shortage of kerosene oil in our country. That is what he said. But, is it known to the Minister that in spite of the fact that there is no serious shortage of kerosene oil in India, proper distribution of the oil is not being done and could not be done in the villages because of the fact that the small tins or canisters which were being prepared by the three foreign oil companies are now not available, as these factories that were preparing them are being gradually closed down and the machinery is being dismantled and sold out to the other companies? If

this is known to the Minister, what steps is he going to take in order to see that these tins are produced and they are regularly sent out and properly supplied to the remotest village?

Shri Alagesan: In fact, it has been my stand that since we are having kerosene almost equal to the demand by internal production as well as by import, there should not be any scarcity developing in any part of the country, even in the remotest corner, if proper distribution arrangements are made. That is why I have been urging upon the State Governments to tighten up their distribution arrangements. About the manufacture of tins, that is a separate question. I do not think distribution is affected for want of tins alone. At the same time, we ourselves took the initiative in seeing that because of the foreign exchange involved, the quota of tin for four gallon container they were manufacturing was reduced. When that was reduced, they had to close down the factory. Even so, we are going into the question and when we are in full possession of the facts, we are thinking of advising the Indian Oil Corporation to take over one or two of these factories.

Mr. Speaker: Next question, Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पैट्रोल के बारे में पूछना चाहता था ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप अगला सवाल पूछिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : पैट्रोल के बारे में पूछने दीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगला सवाल पूछिये ।

Scarcity Conditions in Dandakaranya

*1367. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute scarcity conditions have been prevailing in the Dandakaranya area; and

(b) if so, the relief measures taken by the State and the Central Governments in regard thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) There has been extensive crop failure as a result of insufficient rains during the last agricultural season in most of the Tehsils of the Bastar District. The whole of Koraput District has also been affected by drought.

(b) A large number of relief works have been undertaken by the State Governments in these areas. Dandakaranya Project Administration have also stepped up the programme of public works in the displaced persons' resettlement zones to provide employment to the displaced persons and the Adivasis in those areas.

Fair price shops have been opened for supply of foodgrains by the State Governments as well as by Dandakaranya Project Administration. Arrangements have also been made for free supply of foodgrains to the infirm and the old and free distribution of milk powder to children and pregnant and nursing mothers.

श्री मधु लिमये : इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध खाद्य से ज्यादा आता है, खाद्य मन्त्री तो उपस्थित नहीं हैं, सभी प्रश्नों का कैसे जवाब देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पूछिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : खाद्य मन्त्री का प्रश्न है ।

Shri Daji: I thought the hon. member had made a mistake. If the question was addressed to the Food Minister, it should be answered by him. I do not think this minister will be able to reply to half of our supplementaries.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is a different authority. They are not responsible for this.

Shri Daji: The scarcity is about food.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगले दो-तीन दिन में में रख देता हूं ।

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में प्राथमिकता का प्रश्न पैदा हो जायगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राथमिकता दे दी जायगी ।

Post Offices in Rented Buildings in Punjab

*1368. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in the Punjab State housed in rented buildings at present; and

(b) the rent paid by Government for such Post Offices during 1965?

The Parliamentary Secretary in the Department of Communications (Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh): (a) 685.

(b) Rs. 3,20,374.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know how many post offices have been built in the third plan period in Punjab and what is the programme for the fourth plan to construct such buildings?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Most of the buildings at Kangra, Patiala and Chandigarh are under construction. The construction of 32 post offices has been sanctioned. Land has been acquired or is under acquisition for construction of buildings at 22 places. It is not possible to give the target figures of the fourth plan, because as and when the need arises, post offices will be set up.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether any instructions have been issued to post office authorities to ask for rent-free quarters in newly developed areas in case the residents of these areas or colonies ask for opening of post offices and, if not, whether the post office authorities will be instructed to open post offices in those areas where new colonies have come up?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Residential accommodation is a big problem. Wherever possible, we are getting residential accommodation from local State Governments or even in new colonies.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: They asked for rent-free accommodation.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Rent-free accommodation is not possible; only on payment of rent.

Shri Thimmaiah: Has the Government found it economical to have these post offices in rented buildings; if not, have they got any scheme to replace these rented building by departmental buildings?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Rented buildings are not really economical; but then we cannot have buildings all at one time. It is a very costly affair.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether usually to open post offices in Tribal and other areas, where the concentration of population is from the weaker section, Government insists that the building should be provided by the people?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There is no such consideration. Wherever it is found necessary to open a post office, certainly it is being opened. No such insistence is being made to my knowledge.

Shri M. R. Krishna: That is the condition precedent.

Shri Nath Pai: We want specific information.

श्री गुलशन : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि पंजाब में डिस्ट्रिक्ट भटिंडा में जो डाकघर हैं उनमें से कितने ऐसे हैं जो सरकारी इमारतों में हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जिला भटिण्डा की इनफार्मेशन इस वक्त इनके पास कहां होगी?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is in the main answer.

Shri Daji: Sir, it may not be possible for the Department to give a detailed estimate for the Fourth Plan, but has the Department any rough estimate as to the number of buildings that it would like to erect during the Fourth Plan and the amount of money that they have demanded from the Planning Commission?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): The Planning Commission slashed the demand which we had made. We have not got more than 15 per cent of our demands.

Shri Daji: What was the demand?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About Rs. 115 crores.

Archaeological Treasure

*1369. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken into account the fact that there has been a steady depletion of India's archaeological treasure;

(b) whether Government propose to enact legislation to check it, requiring all private owners of antiquities to declare them;

(c) whether Government have evolved any effective formula to ensure that valuable antiquities do not find their way in foreign museums through questionable activities of dealers acting for foreign buyers; and

(d) whether it is a fact that precious pieces of sculpture hidden among the stones by firms licensed to export stones only have been exported?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

(c) The antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947, already forbids the export of antiquities except under a licence. Licences for export are issued only for such of the antiquities, as can be exported without detriment to National interests.

(d) No such case has, so far, come to the notice of this Ministry.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: In view of the depletion of our valuable resources, may I know whether Government has got any scheme for setting up a central organisation to control the export of such antiquities?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: Every export licence has to be inquired into first by the Director General of Archaeology and when he makes his recommendation that at the highest level the export licence is sanctioned; not before that.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: While appreciating the efforts taken by the Education Ministry in preserving these antiquities, may I know whether Government has taken into account that the house where Mahatma Gandhi passed away in New Delhi will be a matter of later history for generations to come; if so, what steps have been taken to acquire it and make it a national property?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: This question has been raised in this House several times and when it was raised on the last occasion I promised that the matter would be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister. That has been done, but no final decision has so far been taken.

An hon. Member: The Government is very helpless against the Birlas.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: In Gujarat a very valuable find has been excavated at Lothal which relates to the Mohenjodaro era. All these findings are rotting in the museum at Baroda and other places. May I know whether Government proposes to establish a museum for these valuable treasures, including precious

stones and gold ornaments, to be housed in that museum?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: We have been helping the various State Governments in this regard. As for starting new museums, I am sorry that under the Fourth Plan our proposals have been cut very heavily.

Shri Nath Pai: Is the hon. Minister aware that among the industries that have flourished in free India is pilfering or pinching these archaeological remains from ancient monuments, and that such places which, though technically are protected and defended, leave somehow enough loopholes for those who want to commit theft to commit it? May we know what happens to these thieves, if they are caught, which is very rare, whether they come within the purview of the Penal Code and whether deterrent punishment will be provided since it is not an ordinary crime but of a very serious nature?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: For the information of the hon. Member I may say that the Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947 is being amended. The Bill is pending before this Parliament. As you are yourself aware, Sir, on account of other important Parliamentary business we have not been able to get it through; but we will try to get it through quickly.

Shri Nath Pai: My question was not about exports but about depredations within the country.

Mr. Speaker: Is deterrent punishment being provided?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I am not sure, Sir.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : प्रोटैक्टिड मानुमेंट्स जो हैं, मेरे ख्याल से उनके लिए कोई ऐसी सुविधा नहीं है कि जिससे प्रायोरिटी के तौर पर उनकी सम्भालना की जाए, उनको प्रोटैक्ट किया जाए। जैसे मैं मन्त्री महोदय को बता दूं कि मोडेरा, गुजरात में सबसे ज्यादा अच्छा एक इस किस्म का पीस है। उसकी जो हालत है, मेरे ख्याल से वह बिल्कुल खराब हो गई है। मैं जानना चाहती हूं कि ये जो अच्छे से अच्छे मानुमेंट्स हैं हमारे देश में, उनको प्रोटेक्ट करने के लिए प्रायोरिटी बेसिस पर क्या कोई खास व्यवस्था की गई है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : हमारे देश के लिए यह बड़े ही सौभाग्य की बात है कि यहां महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक स्थान बहुत बड़ी संख्या में हैं। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से साधन हमारे पास इतने कम हैं कि सबकी पूरे तौर से देखभाल नहीं हो सकती है...

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : अगर हम प्रायोरिटीज तय कर दें और जो मोस्ट इम्पोर्टेंट कैटेगरी में रखें उनके लिए सुविधायें दे दें, जिनको बाहर के लोग भी स्टडी करने के लिए बड़ी तादाद में आते हैं, उनको बहुत इम्पोर्टेंस के डिक्लेयर कर दें तो क्या इससे जो समस्या है उसका समाधान नहीं हो सकता है ? ऐसे जो मानुमेंट्स हैं उनकी जितनी सम्भावना होनी चाहिये उतनी नहीं होती है, यह मेरी आप से कम्प्लेंट है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि जो ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्थान हैं जो सारे देश के लिए महत्व रखते हैं, जो नेशनल इम्पोर्टेंस के हैं और जो केन्द्रीय सूची में सम्मिलित हैं, उनकी देखभाल हम स्वयं करते हैं। जो उससे कम महत्व के हैं, व दूसरे दर्जे के महत्व के हैं उनकी देखभाल राज्य सरकारें करती हैं। पर मैं स्वीकार करता हूं कि अभी भी बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जिनकी पूरी तरह देखभाल नहीं हो पाती है।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : क्या आपको इस बात का ज्ञान है कि पुरानी जो हमारी मूर्तियां है राजस्थान में, एकलिंग के मन्दिर के पास और नागा नगरी के पास उन्हें निकाल निकाल कर बड़े बड़े अच्छे सफेद टोपियां पहनने वाले कांग्रेसी और बड़े ऊंचे दर्जे में बैठे हुए राजे महाराजे और महाराणे जो हैं...

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : काली टोपियां पहनने वाले जनसंघी भी।

श्री उ० मू० त्रिवेदी : छोड़ दो उनको ।

वे उनको उठा उठा कर और विलायत ले जाकर बेच रहे हैं और उनसे बहुत ज्यादा पैसा कमा रहे हैं ? यदि हां तो बार बार आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करने पर भी आज तक नागा नगरी और एकलिंग के आगे पीछे के प्रदेश को आपने एंशेंट मानुमेंट्स एक्ट के नीचे प्रोटैक्टिड घोषित क्या किया है और यदि नहीं किया ? तो क्या आपका ऐसा करने का विचार है ? साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको पकड़ने के लिए आज तक कोई कोशिश की गई है क्या जिन्होंने इस तरह से इन मूर्तियों में से रुपया कमाया है ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : यह बात मेरे ध्यान में पहली बार आ रही है । मैं आश्वासन देना चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में हम पूरी जांच करेंगे और कारंवाई करेंगे ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय को यह मालूम है कि उनके सहयोगी उपमन्त्री श्री भक्त दर्शन जी हरियाणा के पुरातत्व संग्रहालय गुरुकुल झज्जर स्वयं पधारे थे और भूतपूर्व राज्य शिक्षा मन्त्री श्री हजरनवीस भी पधारे थे और उन्होंने कुछ सहायता भी इस संग्रहालय को दिलाई थी । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि और निवेदन भी करना चाहता हूं कि चागला महोदय भी स्वयं वहां जाकर क्या उसको देखने की कृपा करेंगे और जो मूर्तियां, सिक्के आदि वहां हैं, उनका अवलोकन करके क्या उसको और भी सहायता प्रदान करने का यत्न करेंगे ?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): I have recently visited two archaeological museums during the course of the last month, one in Nagarjunasagar and the other in Sanchi, and certainly I will try to find some time to visit this museum also.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अभी थोड़े दिन हुए रूस में बहुत सी पाडलिपियां प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें वैदिक साहित्य और बौद्ध साहित्य का भी बहुत कुछ समावेश है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यहां से कोई ऐसे सज्जन वहां भेजे जायेंगे जो जाकर उनको देखें और पढ़ें ?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अगर माननीय सदस्य महोदय इसके बारे में अधिक सूचना देंगे तो हम जरूर कार्रवाई करेंगे ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मुजफ्फरपुर जिले में जो वैशाली नगर के प्राचीन अवशेष हैं उन्हें देखने मैं गया था । उनकी स्थिति को देख कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ । वहां कोई उत्खनन का काम ठीक तरह से नहीं हो रहा है और न संग्रहालय की ही स्थिति अच्छी है । बिहार में गया जिले में देव नाम की जगह है वहां एक प्राचीन मन्दिर है उसमें मूर्तियां बिखरी थीं, जहां तक वैशाली का सवाल है और गया जिले के देव नाम की जगह का, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन मन्दिरों के बारे में और पुराने अवशेषों के बारे में सरकार क्या करती है । पत्रिकाओं के अन्दर वैशाली के बारे में तो काफी बातें छपती हैं, लेकिन वहां जाकर जब कोई आदमी उसे देखता है तो बड़ी निराशा होती है । इसलिये मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन स्थानों के बारे में क्या किया जायेगा?

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस समय मेरे पास यह सूचना नहीं है कि जिन दो स्थानों के बारे में सदस्य महोदय ने कहा है व हमारी राष्ट्रीय सूची में हैं या नहीं । यदि हैं तो हमारा उत्तरदायित्व है, अन्यथा राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : राष्ट्रीय हो या राज्यीय हो । क्या वैशाली के बारे में भी आप नहीं जानते कि वह क्या चीज है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that instead of acquiring all those individual archeological treasures which have been collected by pinching and robbing various archaeological buildings and monuments, the

Government in helping and giving grants to those individual organisations or individuals for protecting them and, if the answer is in the affirmative, what action the Government is now intending to take to acquire all those individual collections and to put them in the National Museum?

Shri Bhakt Darshan: I have not got any particular information about this matter. If the hon. lady Member gives me that information, I will make enquiries.

Ranking Procedure in Administrative Reforms Commission

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*1371. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Madhu Limye:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri A. P. Sharma:
Shri Lakhmu Bhawani:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed any ranking procedure for the Chairman and Members of the Administrative Reforms Commission; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Commission do not desire any ranking in the Table of Precedence. Therefore they are not being assigned any place in this Table.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the fact that it has been made clear on behalf of the Commission that they did not, at any time, desire any specific ranking of their own and the subsequent clarification that has come forward from them that they do not desire any ranking at all, would the Minister explain how this controversy arose and why was this controversy given such a magnified form throughout the country to give the Commission a bad name?

Shri Hathi: No publicity was given by the Government. On the contrary, the very first time the question was asked here, in the House, the Home Minister stated that what the Commission wanted was facilities to work, that is, if they call the Chief Minister and other Ministers, they should respond and all that and that they did not want any rank, No. 1 or No. 2. I am sure the Members of the Commission want to work and they want facilities to work. We have informed all the State Governments, all the Chief Ministers, that all facilities should be given to them.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether there is any specific procedure in respect of fixing warrant of precedence and ranking for commissions and committees appointed by the Government of India and whether the Government of India have given any thought to abolishing this system of ranking and hierarchical descriptions of commissions, committees, Members and other V.I.Ps.?

Shri Hathi: I am perfectly appreciative of the suggestion made by the hon. Member. If committees want to function, what they would require would be facilities to function, the assistance to function, and not the ranking. I agree that too much ranking-minded is also not very helpful and desirable. But, generally, on committees which are temporary, the question of this ranking and that thing does not come. In cases where the question of their travelling allowance is concerned, as to what class of travelling allowance should be given, and what facilities should be given, for that purpose, it may be necessary. Ohtherwise, I am in agreement with the hon. Member that we should not stick too much to this.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Is there the provision by the Government that there will be no ranking procedure any more in respect of this?

Mr. Speaker: He agreed with that but he will consider that.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of what the Minister has said, may I know whether it is not a fact that at some stage, the Chairman of this Administrative Reforms Commission did put forward a claim—which he may have withdrawn later, I do not know; he was reported to have been in correspondence with the Prime Minister—that unless the Chairman of the Commission at least is given a ranking or status higher than that of a Minister other than the Prime Minister. It would not be possible for the Commission to examine and summon Ministers, Chief Ministers and so on before him? What is the position?

Shri Hathi: That is exactly the position that I said. It was not a question of rank next to the Prime Minister, but a sufficiently high rank, so that, even if they call the Chief Minister and the Central Ministers, they give all the information and they do not treat it as if it is a small commission. That is the position.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Did he put forward that claim or not? That is my question.

Shri Hathi: No.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या मन्त्री महोदय महसूस करते हैं कि इस देश को वर्गों की गैरबराबरी, वर्णों की गैरबराबरी और जातियों की गैरबराबरी ने तबाह किया है, और अब सरकारी दर्जे का भेद भाव सामने आया है । सुधार आयोग को लेकर जो विवाद खड़ा हुआ उसकी रोशनी में क्या सरकार ने यह फैसला कर लिया है कि हम ऐसा इन्तजाम करेंगे जिसके मातहत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के जज और झाड़ू देने वाले सरकारी नौकर तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के मन्त्री और सरकारी दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले चपरासी के दर्जे में कोई फर्क नहीं किया जायेगा, सुविधाओं के बारे में, तनख्वाह के बारे में भेद भले ही हो । क्या सरकार इस तरह का कोई विचार कर रही है ।

श्री हाथी : ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । हम चाहते है कि ऐसी कोई सोसायटी बने जहां समानता हो, लेकिन जहां काम करने के भेद का सवाल आता है वहां तो ऐसी कोई बात होनी ही चाहिये । नीचे से ऊपर तक आर्डर्स देने की बात हो या कोई सुपरविजन की बात हो या कोई इन्सपेक्शन की बात हो तो वहां पर तो ऐसे दर्जे की बात होनी ही चाहिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरा सवाल था दर्जे के बारे में, रैंकिंग के बारे में, सुविधाओं और अधिकारों के बारे में मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं । रैंकिंग या दर्जे के बारे में आप ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि नहीं कर सकते तो हम क्या करें ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that some State Governments have written to the Home Minister or have communicated their ideas verbally to the Home Minister that this Administrative Reforms Commission is a white elephant and it is not going to be useful for the State Governments which have already their own administrative reforms commissions and other things and may I know whether in view of this, the Government is contemplating to wind up this Administrative Reforms Commission

Shri Hathi: Government is not contemplating winding up this Commission; on the contrary Government would request all the members to give all their co-operation to the Commission, so that they may be able to finish the work as quickly as they can.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know why, after the question was answered in the House about Government contemplating the appointment of this Commission, so much of delay took place in the actual appointment of this Commission and also why the vacancy caused by one of the members being appointed as a Minister of the Central Government, has not yet been filled?

Shri Hathi: That vacancy has been filled?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The first part of my question has not been answered, i.e., about the delay in the appointment of the Commission. I want to know the reason for the delay.

Shri Hathi: So far as the delay is concerned, it was there because the names had to be selected after a very careful consideration and that naturally took time.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This Commission was not appointed under the Commission of Inquiry Act, and how is it it is called Commission and how is it different from a committee?

Shri Hathi: There are various commissions appointed, like the Finance Commission....

Shri Nath Pai: What is the difference between a committee and a commission?

Shri Hathi: That does not arise out of this question. However, I may say that a Commission would be a more comprehensive and a wider body, with greater responsibilities and greater functions than those of a committee.

Mr. Speaker: Greater respectability also.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि जैसा अभी शर्मा जी ने पूछा कि मुख्य मंत्रियों इसके वास्ते आपत्ति प्रस्तुत की थी और जो कमीशन के चेयरमैन हैं उन्होंने भी यह कहा था कि यह आपत्ति टालने के लिए मेरे लिए रैंक मिलना चाहिए और उनके रैंक के बारे में विचार किया गया और यह जो आपत्ति आयी थी उसको दूर करने के लिए आपने रैंक के बारे में डिक्लेयर किया और इसके ऊपर अखबारों में चर्चा चलती रही ?

Shri Hathi: No State Government has shown any objection to the appointment of this Commission. In fact, the Commission was appointed after consultation with all the States.

Shri Hem Barua: Are Government aware of the fact that in a democracy, there is no real joy unless there is a comparison of ranking and if so, did Government take this particular aspect into consideration while allotting ranks to the members of this Commission?

Shri Hathi: No ranking have been given

श्री महावीर त्यागी : क्या मिनिस्टर साहब कृपा करके यह बतायेंगे कि इस कमीशन के साथ सेक्रेटरी, ज्वाइंट, सेक्रेटरी, डिप्टी सेक्रेटरी और और स्टाफ कितना मंजूर किया है, इसके स्टाफ की स्ट्रैंथ क्या है, यह मेहरबानी करके बतायेंगे ?

श्री हाथी : इनकी तो एक लम्बी फहरिस्त है । क्या मंजूर किया है, यह आपने पूछा ?

श्री महावीर त्यागी : जी हां ।

Shri Hathi: Member-Secretary 1; Additional Secretary 1; Joint Secretaries 4; Deputy Secretaries 10; Under Secretary 1; Hindi Officer 1; like that. (*Interruptions*).

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a white elephant?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: The hon. Minister's reply is reasurring, though not very convincing. May I bring to your notice that the question of ranking was very much involved because it seems at a certain stage it was disclosed that the members were after the status or the rank of the holders of Bharat Ratna. May I know, therefore, if it is not the real cause of this that all the Government's approach is based on the document which is mediaeval, feudal and archaic, called the Warrant of Precedence? Has the Government made any effort to bring it in conformity with the current thinking in this country and in a good democracy? Is it not a fact that all the thinking of the Government is based on this archaic, mediaeval and

outdated document called the Warrent of Precedence and if so, what efforts has been made by Government to examine it and bring it in conformity with the spirit of our times?

Shri Hathi: I am happy to learn that the hon. Member finds my reply to be reasurring. If he does not find it convincing, I am sorry I cannot convince him. What else can I say (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any consideration is being given to revise this Warrant of Precedence which is archaic.

Shri Hathi: At present there is no such thing.

Shri Nath Pai: No Warrant of Precedence?

Shri Hathi: At present no consideration is being given to revise or abolish it.

Repatriates from Burma

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*1372. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yalamanda Reddy:
Shri M. P. Swamy:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar.
Shri Liladhar Koloki:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 206 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development has agreed to release a few shops to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for allotment to the repatriates from Burma, provided the Ministry of Rehabilitation provides funds to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry of Rehabilitation to place funds at the disposal of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development for the release of shops to the repatriates?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan):
(Shri D. R. Chavan):
(Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जैसे और शरणार्थियों के लिए दूकानें बना बना कर दिया है, तो खाली बर्मा के शरणार्थियों को ही दूकानें न देने का सरकार का क्या अभिप्राय है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: About the rehabilitation of these Burma repatriates, a number of steps are being taken all over the country. As a matter of fact, for the information of the hon. Member, I may tell him that nearly 14,000 families have been rehabilitated in the sense that they have been given rehabilitation loans all over the country. During 1966-67 it is proposed that about 12,000 families will be given rehabilitation assistance and all that.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस योजना में सरकार ने निर्माण और आवास को कुछ बर्मा के शरणार्थियों के लिए दूकानें बनाने के लिए रुपया मंजूर किया है ? अगर नहीं किया है तो क्यों और कितने बर्मा के शरणार्थियों को दूकानें दी हैं ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have not been able to follow his question. Would the hon. Member repeat his question clearly?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how many refugees from Burma have been allotted shops.

Shri D. R. Chavan: In Delhi or all over the country?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : दिल्ली में ।

Shri D. R. Chavan: In Delhi, no shop has been allotted so far. The

first part of the main question is whether the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development is in a position to release a few shops to the repatriates from Burma. So far as Delhi is concerned, no shop has been allotted.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : इस योजना में उनके लिए क्या कोई रुपया रखा है ? अगर नहीं रखा है तो क्यों नहीं रखा है ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The matter has been taken up with the Delhi Administration. We have put a request to the Delhi Administration to forward proposals for the construction of shops and business premises, and we are awaiting their proposals.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This question had been put to Shri Mehr Chand Khanna previously who made it abundantly clear that unless some amount was sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Ministry or the Finance Ministry to the Works, Housing and Urban Development Ministry, no quarters or no shops could be constructed. May I know for how long this matter of the rehabilitation of the Burma refugees by giving them shops will move from one Ministry to another, and when this matter is going to be finalised?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): So far as the question of construction of shops in Delhi is concerned, it is a problem of a very few Burma repatriates only, because....

Shri Shinkre: So much the better.

Shri Jagjivan Ram:....most of these repatriates have come to Madras or Tamil Nad, Bihar and Orissa. We have taken sufficient steps there to rehabilitate them. A few Burma repatriates are in Delhi. As has been stated by the Deputy Minister already, the Delhi Administration has been asked to prepare a proposal for such rehabilitation action as they think necessary.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: May I draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the answer given by Shri Mehr Chand Khanna in Rajya Sabha on the 16th February that if his Ministry would be given money, they would be prepared to give houses. What is the meaning of this Ministry asking the Delhi Administration who are not prepared to undertake this? When there is another Ministry which is ready to undertake the job, why not give some financial assistance to that Ministry?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Why should I give finance to the other Ministry? The work has to be done by the Delhi Administration. Secondly, we do not want to encourage refugees to cluster together in Delhi where there is already congestion.

Shri R. Barua: May I know whether any attempt has been made to find out the different trades and professions of these refugees, and if so, the break-up thereof?

Shri D. R. Chavan: So far as their employment in the different trades and professions is concerned, that is already being done.

Shri N. R. Laskar: From the reply we find that practically nothing has been done to settle these people in Delhi. May I know what positive steps Government are taking to rehabilitate them in Delhi proper?

Shri D. R. Chavan: It is not correct to say that nothing has been done. So far as Delhi is concerned, I want to make it clear that hardly very few families have come here; most of them have come to Madras and other States. The number of families that have come here is very small. About 31 applications have been received from these Burma repatriates and rehabilitation loan or trade assistance has been given already to the extent of Rs. 28,500.

Shri Kapur Singh: I want to know whether this Ministry also helps in hard cases of Indians hunted out of the newly emerging African countries

after being stripped of their wealth and assets, and if not, what remedy is available to them.

Mr. Speaker: We are now in Burma.

Shri Kapur Singh: If they do not help, then what other remedy is available to them?

Mr. Speaker: For the present, we are in Burma.

Shri Bade: While replying to Shri Onkarlal Berwa, the hon. Minister said that they have written to the Delhi Administration. Last time also, the same thing was told to the House. I want to know when they wrote to the Delhi Administration and how long it is pending with that Administration.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The question is not very urgent. As has been explained, it is a matter of a few families who have been given rehabilitation....

Shri Bade: I want the date.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not going to give the date because I say I do not want to encourage the refugees from Burma to come to Delhi.

Shri Bade: Have they written to the Delhi Administration?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not prepared to answer that because we do not want to encourage the Burma refugees to come to Delhi because most of them belong to other areas.

Shri Bade: The hon. Minister had said that they had written to the Delhi Administration....

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

श्री बृजराज सिंह : बिना कुछ कारण बताये हुए क्या यह मन्त्री जी जवाब विद्होल्ड कर सकते हैं ? अगर जवाब नहीं देना है तो उसके कारण बतलायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने बताया कि वह चाहते हैं कि मद्रास, तामिलनाड और दूसरे इलाकों के रहने वाले लोग वहीं आबाद हों ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He can say 'I am not prepared to answer', but how can he say, 'I am not going to answer'?

Mr. Speaker: He does not want to encourage large numbers of refugees coming here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: But how can he say that he is not going to answer a question?

Mr. Speaker: I will take up the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Taj Mahal

*1365. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the view indicated by Dr. M. Flagmeier, President of the American Society for Scandinavian and Eastern Studies endorsing an Indian Scholar, Dr. P. N. Oak's findings that Taj Mahal was a Rajput palace before it was used as a Muslim tomb.

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard; and

(c) whether steps have been taken to convene a Conference of the Historians of Indian History to consider the issue with a view to review a turbulent Chapter of the Indian history?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. Presumably the reference is to Shri P. N. Oak.

(b) The Government have noted the view of Dr. Flagmeier.

(c) No, Sir.

Rehabilitation of Families of Civilians killed in Indo-Pakistan Hostilities

*1370. **Shri R. S. Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of civilians killed during the recent Indo-Pakistani conflict; and

(b) the measures so far taken by Government to provide relief and rehabilitation to the families of the civilians killed since the start of hostilities between the two countries?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected.

Indian Institute of Oceanography

*1373. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the newly formed Indian Institute of Oceanography has formulated a scheme to launch soon a vigorous search for oil in India's coastal seas;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) when the search will be undertaken; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure involved in the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A scheme for prospecting for oil, ores and minerals of the continental shelf and deeper areas has been included in the programme of the National Institute of Oceanography.

(b) The main features are extensive samplings of the sediments in different areas of the continental shelf, petrological study of sediments, organic content of the sediments and seismic properties of the continental shelf.

(c) Search will be undertaken after a Research Vessel is acquired by the Institute.

(d) Expenditure on the scheme has not yet been estimated.

Public Grievances Commissioner

*1374. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Commissioner for Public Grievances; and

(b) if so, what will be his functions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) He would coordinate and keep under review the working of the arrangements already made in each Ministry/Department and offices under them for the redress of public grievances. In the exercise of this function he would inspect these arrangements to see that they work efficiently, advise those in charge and communicate his observations to the Head of the Department or the Secretary as may be necessary. Besides this, the public approaches him direct with their complaints. He looks into them in consultation with the Ministries/Departments concerned.

Resemblance between Flags of Somalia Republic and the Swatantra Party in India

*1375. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a report regarding the alleged resemblance between the

National flag of Somalia Republic and the flag of Swatantra Party in India; and

(b) if so, whether he has examined the position and the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government do not consider themselves called upon to take any action in the matter.

Provisional Governments in three Regions of Punjab

***1376. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Akali Dal Working Committee (Sant Group) has urged upon the Centre that it should form separate provisional Governments for Punjabi Suba, Haryana Prant and Vishal Himachal on the basis of the Report of the Parliamentary Committee;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The Government have seen a press report to the effect that the general body of the Shromani Akali Dal (Sant Group) at its meeting on the 29th March, 1966, urged that provisional Governments should be formed immediately for the "proposed Punjabi Suba, Haryana Prant and Vishal Himachal Pradesh".

(b) Until the necessary Parliamentary law for reorganisation of the State of Punjab is passed and brought into force, there cannot be more than one Government for the territories now included in the State.

(c) Does not arise.

Education Commission Report

***1377. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 43 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the Education Commission has since submitted its report to Government;

(b) if so, the recommendations made therein; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Reorganisation of Punjab

***1378. Shri Kindar Lal:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute an Expert Committee to determine the boundaries of the proposed Punjabi and Haryana States;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the personnel of the Committee?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Government have by a Resolution No. F. 17/7/66 SR dated 23rd April, 1966 appointed a Commission consisting of—

(1) Shri Justice Jayantilal Chhotalal Shah, Judge of the Supreme Court—*Chairman*, and

(2) Shri S. Dutt
(3) Shri M. M. Philip } *Members.*

A copy of the Resolution was laid on the Table of the House on 25th April, 1966.

Meeting of Indo-Pak Border Security Teams

*1379. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Pakistan border security teams met recently on the Pakistan side of the Wagah border;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed; and

(c) whether the Pakistan Government have agreed to take measures for the effective suppression of smuggling activities and to strictly observe the ground rules?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) As provided under the Ground Rules, 1961 the Punjab-West Pakistan Border Security Teams met on 30th March 1966 at Wagha.

(b) Matters relating to the implementation of the provisions of the Ground Rules, 1961, by both sides were discussed.

(c) The teams from both sides agreed to take necessary steps to check smuggling activities across the border.

West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association

*1380. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decision of the West Bengal College and University Teachers' Associations to boycott examinations has not been affected by his announcement of the Government's decision to revise the salary scales of College and University Teachers; and

(b) the reactions received by Government from other Teachers' Associations to the said decision?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The University Teachers' Association has abandoned the examination boycott, as a result of the Government's announcement.

(b) The other Teachers' Associations have welcomed the decision of the Government in respect of the Pay scales of University and College teachers.

Proposal Regarding President's Rule in Punjab

*1381. **Shri Baswant:**
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to put Punjab State under the President's rule;

(b) if so, from when; and

(c) the reasons for such arrangements?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Kerosene Oil Super-Tankers for Calcutta Port

*1382. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has suggested that in order to relieve shortage of Kerosene oil in the

दिया गया है किन्तु सितम्बर, 1956 से दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने 8 जनवरी, 1955 को एक परिपत्र जारी किया था जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि जो अध्यापक विशेष रूप से मिडिल स्कूलों के लिये नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं उन्हें उपरोक्त ग्रेड 1 जनवरी, 1955 से दिया जाय ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन लगभग 300 अध्यापकों को उपरोक्त ग्रेड न देने का क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली के अध्यापकों का वेतन निश्चित करना

4555. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राजधानी के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में काम करने वाले ट्रेन्ड स्नातकों का वेतन-क्रम निश्चित करने के संबंध में 7 जुलाई, 1965 को एक परिपत्र (सरक्यूलर) जारी किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त परिपत्र के अनुसार 7 जुलाई, 1965 से वेतन निश्चित होना था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उन का वेतन अभी तक निश्चित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) से (ग) . जी, हां।

(घ) इस कार्य में लम्बी अवधि के व्यक्तिगत सेवा अभिलेखों की जांच शामिल है। सरकार ने इस मामले में प्रशासन से शीघ्रता करने के लिए कहा है।

विद्रोही मिज़ो लोगों का पाकिस्तान में शरण लेना

4556. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री दाजी :
श्री शिव नारायण :
श्री त्रिदिब कुमार चौधरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही मिज़ो लोगों ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में शरण ली है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये विद्रोही मिजो लोग कुछ सरकारी अधिकारियों का अपहरण कर के अपने साथ ले गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान को कोई नोट भेजा गया है तथा इस बारे में पाकिस्तान से क्या उत्तर मिला है ?

गृह-कार्य मत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) यह ज्ञात नहीं है, कि उन विद्रोही मिज़ो लोगने, जो सीमा पार करके पूर्वी पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं, शरण देने के लिये पाकिस्तान की सरकार को औपचारिक प्रार्थना की है।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों को कई ऐसे प्रार्थना पत्र भेजे हैं, कि मिज़ो विद्रोहियों द्वारा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में पकड़ कर

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to raise a fitting memorial of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj at Raigad Fort, which was the great King's capital and if so, the nature of the memorial contemplated?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government's request has not been acceded to.

(c) No, Sir.

Salary of School Teachers

*1385. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri Daji:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Priya Gupta:
Shri Maurya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. S. Patil:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a growing discontentment among the Higher Secondary School Teachers in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to grant financial aid to the States for improving the salary of the teachers?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The State Governments are primarily concerned with the problem of giving adequate salaries to teachers at all stages including the Higher Secondary stage. The Government of India have been impressing upon the State Governments the need to improve the emoluments, service conditions and qualifications of teachers at a step essential to qualitative improvement. They have also advised State Governments to remove disparities in the pay scales of Aided and Government School Teachers. The Central Government have been assisting State Governments on 50:50 basis for improvement of salaries of teachers as a scheme in the State Sector. It is estimated that about Rs. 37 crores will have been spent during the Third Plan on these Plan schemes. Some State Governments have also improved the salary scales of teachers from the non-Plan Sector. As a result of all these efforts, salaries of teachers have improved although there is room for further improvement in some States particularly.

The Government of India have no information that there is any special discontentment amongst the Higher Secondary School Teachers as such. The general demand of teachers for a rise in salaries is also linked with the increase in the cost of living.

दिल्ली और नाभा जेलों में आजीवन कारावास वाले कैदी

*1386. **श्री हेम बरुआ :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री वाल्मीकी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री ना० नि० पटेल :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :
श्रीमती गंगा देवी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्रीमती बसंत कुंवर बा :
श्री सोलंकी :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री याज्ञिक :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि महाराष्ट्र के आजीवन कारावास वाले कैदियों का,

जो दिल्ली सेण्ट्रल जेल और नाभा जेल में हैं, उनकी सजा की अवधि में बड़ा ही उत्तम व्यवहार रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या संघ सरकार का सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार को यह सलाह देने का विचार है कि वह उन कैदियों को छूट की अवधि सहित उनकी आजीवन कैद की अवधि पूरी हो जाने पर रिहा करने का आदेश दे दे; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री (पु० शे० नाइकर) : (क) दिल्ली जेल में महाराष्ट्र के आजीवन कारावास पाने वाले कैदियों का व्यवहार उत्तम रहा है । महाराष्ट्र का कोई भी आजीवन कारावास कैदी नाभा जेल में नहीं है ।

(ख) जी नहीं । कानून की दृष्टि में आजीवन कारावास का मतलब शेष जीवन भर की कैद है । परन्तु सम्बन्धित सरकार कैद की बची हुई अवधि की दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 401 के अन्तर्गत छूट दे सकती है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Billing System for Telephones

*1387. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any improvement in billing system for telephone users in the Capital and in the country is perceptible;

(b) if so, the steps taken to achieve this improvement; and

(c) whether the telephone department is taking prompt notice of complaints made by users of Telephones?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(a) Yes.

(b) Due partly to introduction of mechanised system of billing as in Calcutta, tightening up and re-arrangement of work in Delhi and decentralisation of work, wherever effected.

(c) Yes.

मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा से विधान सभा के सदस्यों का निलम्बन

*1388. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री वारियर :
श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
डा० लक्ष्मी मल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस बारे में एक रिपोर्ट मिली है कि मध्य प्रदेश विधान-सभा के दो सदस्यों को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें क्या मुख्य बातें उठाई गई हैं; और

(ग) उसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-काय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Assurances Given to Fulfil the Demands of Shrimati Kartar Devi and others

*1389. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 8th April, 1966 the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs went to the Central Jail, Delhi and gave some assurance to Shrimati Kartar Devi and four others on hunger strike to fulfil their demands who thereupon broke their fast;

(b) if so, the nature of the assurance given by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs;

(c) whether Government are aware that even the assurance given by the Minister of Home Affairs at the time when they started fast at Rajghat and its non-implementation had given rise for them to go on fast and the reasons for the non-implementation of their demands; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement the demands put forth by the Action Committee of these spokesmen?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: (a) and (b). Deputy Minister of Home Affairs met the hunger strikers and told them that their demands would be considered. No assurance was given to them that the demands would be fulfilled.

(c) No such assurance was given by Minister of Home Affairs.

(d) The demands are under examination.

Scientific Studies

*1390. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any plans for collaboration between the institutes of advanced scientific studies in India and those in U.K.;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) whether similar agreements will be made with institutes in other advanced countries?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research have entered into an arrangement for the exchange of Scientists with the British Council, U.K.

(b) A statement is given below:

STATEMENT

Terms of the arrangement finalised with the British Council, U.K. for the exchange of scientists are given below:—

(i) The arrangement is for a period of 2 years from 21st October, 1965. The British Council, U.K. has agreed to receive a limited number of scientists from India: 5 Senior and 10 Junior Indian scientists a year. The period of stay of individual scientists may differ: 2 to 4 weeks for senior scientists and up to three months (may be more in exceptional cases) for junior scientists. The selection of Indian scientists and their placements in British Scientific Institutions will be decided upon by the C.S.I.R. The C.S.I.R. may, if necessary; request the British Council to assist in arranging such placement.

(ii) The C.S.I.R. will be responsible for payment of the International fares to and from Britain of those Indian Scientists who visit Britain under the scheme. The British Council will be responsible for subsistence and travel costs in the U.K.

(iii) Similarly, the British Council will finance up to 6 British Scientists a year making liaison visits of up to 4 months to C.S.I.R. establishments. While the international travel costs of British Scientists to and from India will be borne by the British Council the maintenance and local travel cost of British Scientists in India will be borne by the C.S.I.R.

(c) Similar agreements for scientific cooperation with some of the advanced countries have already been made and some more are in various stages of negotiation.

Re-Writing of Indian History

1391. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking any interest in the Re-writing of the Indian History, efforts for which are being made by the Institute for Re-writing Indian History under the Presidentship of Shri P. N. Oak;

(b) if so, the nature of interest being taken;

(c) whether the Institute has sought any help, financial or otherwise, from Government; and

(d) if so, the nature of response thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The National Institute for Re-writing Indian History has not approached Government for any assistance.

मैसूर के मराठीभाषी क्षेत्रों को महाराष्ट्र के साथ मिलाने की मांग

*1392. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री वे० शि० पाटिल :
श्री वें० वेंकटासुब्बया :
श्री धर्मलिंगम :
श्री डी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री फिरोदिया :
श्री नाथपाई :

क्या गृह-कार्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या महाराष्ट्र राज्य विधान मण्डल की दोनों सभाओं ने एकमत से यह मांग की है कि आगामी आम चुनावों से पहले मैसूर के मराठीभाषी क्षेत्रों को महाराष्ट्र के साथ मिलाया जाये ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में अन्तिम निर्णय कब किया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). मामला विचाराधीन है ।

Protest by Delhi Parents-Teachers Council

*1393. **Shri Balmiki:**
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that hunger-strike has been started by members of the Delhi Parents-Teachers Council before the Parliament House since the 11th April, 1966;

(b) if so, what are their demands; and

(c) the action taken by Government to solve their problems?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A number of demands including investigation into certain allegations against the Directorate of Education, Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee and the managements of private aided schools have been made. The main demand of the Council relates to the setting up of a Statutory Commission to look into the existing problems of education in Delhi including the

cases of wastage, corruption and victimisation.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Eviction of Peasants

4414. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evict peasants from 30,000 acres of land from near the Kalianathodu, Kerala;

(b) the number of families to be evicted from this area;

(c) whether the schemes for their resettlement have been prepared;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if no schemes have been prepared, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Kalyanapparathandu mentioned as Kalyanathodu by the Hon'ble member is in Kottayam forest division. Eviction of encroachers of this area may become necessary in the interests of forest conservation and hydro-electric projects;

(b) As the enumeration of occupants is yet to be completed, the exact number of families likely to be evicted is not known.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

Alwaye Industrial Workers

4415. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention had been drawn to the decision of the Alwaye industrial workers to go on a protest strike on the 31st December, 1965;

(b) if so, what were their grievances; and

(c) the measures taken to redress their grievances?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The grievances of the workers related to the following issues:—

(1) Lay-off in Fertilisers and Chemicals, Travancore Ltd.

(2) Payment of full wages for the lay-off irrespective of the period.

(3) Installation of a Thermal Power Plant in the area.

(4) Adequate supply of rations.

(c) The Industrial Relations Machinery of the Government of Kerala has intervened and is trying to settle issues No. (1) and (2) amicably. Installation of a Thermal Power Station near Cochin with a capacity of 30,000 kilowatts has been approved under the Fourth Plan. As regards supply of rations, all categories of people including industrial workers have been given foodgrain distribution cards.

Effect of Power cut on Industries

4416. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the effect of power cut on the industries at Feroke and Cheruvanoore areas of Calicut;

(b) the number of industries which were affected;

(c) the number of workers who were rendered jobless; and

(d) whether Government have given them any relief?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Production has been adversely affected.

(b) A saw mill and three units producing tiles, matches ceramics respectively have been affected.

(c) Only casual labourers employed on daily wages have been rendered jobless; no permanent workers have been affected.

(d) No relief has been given.

Film and Circus Artistes

4417. Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:
Dr. Ranen Sen:
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a Bill on the condition of employment of film and circus artistes;

(b) if so, the main features of this proposal; and

(c) when it is going to be introduced?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A draft scheme of legislation to regulate conditions of employment in film industry is to be considered by a tripartite committee which is in the process of being constituted. There is no proposal for legislation in regard to circus artistes.

(b) A copy of the draft outline of legislation to regulate employment in the film industry is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library . See* No LT-6156/66].

(c) For the present, Government will await the recommendations of the tripartite committee.

Kumara Pillai Committee

4418. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five-member Kumara Pillai Committee has submitted its report on communal reservations in Kerala;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report has not yet been made public and is at present under consideration of the State Government.

Employment among Agricultural Labourers

4419. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employment among the agricultural labourers has increased during the Third Plan period as compared to the Second Plan period;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether Government propose to implement the recommendations made in the Second Agricultural Labour Inquiry Committee Report; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The position can be stated only after the data regarding employment and unemployment collected under the Rural Labour Enquiry of 1964-65 has been analysed.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was a fact-finding enquiry.

(d) Does not arise.

Engineering Colleges in Orissa

4420. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Engineering Colleges likely to be opened in Orissa State during the Fourth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the places where they will be opened?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Number of Engineering Colleges to be started in various states including Orissa during the Fourth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

R.M.S. Post Offices in Orissa

4421. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of R.M.S. Post Offices at present in Orissa State; and

(b) the number of such Post Offices proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1966-67 and the location thereof?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) There is no office termed as "R.M.S. Post Office". At present there are 13 Railway Mail Service offices in Orissa State.

(b) Two R.M.S. offices are proposed to be opened in 1966-67—one at Jeypore (Koraput) and the other at Bhadrak R.S.

First Indian Computor

4422. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new first Indian Computor has been commissioned to work;

(b) if so, the manufacturers of the machine and its capacity; and

(c) the approximate expenditure involved in its manufacture?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been built as a joint project by the Jadavpur University and the Indian Statistical Institute in the Electronic and Tele-communication Engineering Laboratory of the University. It can perform 10,000 additions and subtractions; 1,500 multiplications and 1,200 divisions per second while handling 11-digit number.

(c) Rs. 4,00,000 (approx.).

महाराष्ट्र में राजनीतिक पीड़ित

4423. श्री कांबले :
श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1965-66 में महाराष्ट्र के राजनीतिक पीड़ितों को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई; और

(ख) कितने राजनीतिक पीड़ित लोगों को मासिक आधार पर सहायता दी जाती है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) 7,572 रुपये 50 पैसे ।

(ख) किसी को नहीं ।

Head Post Office Building, Tiruvannamalai

4424. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a site has been selected for the Head Post Office Building at Tiruvannamalai in North Arcot District;

(b) whether the land has been acquired for the purpose;

(c) when the construction work will start; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the construction of the building?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Workers in Sugar Factories

4425. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

The advantages and disadvantages of the formula based on the recommendations of the wage board for sugar workers and the calculations under Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 regarding the seasonal employees of sugar factories running with profit?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The Bonus formula of the Wage Board for Sugar Industry was intended for only two out of the four regions into which the Board had divided the country for the purpose of this industry. It was worked out keeping in view the past practices and special features of the industry in these regions. Under the formula bonus is to be paid on the earnings (basic wage plus D.A.) of all the employees for the period of cane-crushing season, subject to a ceiling of three months' wages. Sugar factories making losses or making meagre profits during the year had the right to represent their case for non-payment of bonus before a Tripartite Committee to be constituted by the State Government concerned, and the decision of that Committee was to be binding on the factory concerned and its employees. On the other hand, the formula contained in the Payment of Bonus Act is uniformly applicable to all regions and to all industries in the country, including the sugar industry. Under this formula bonus is payable on the salary or wages of the employees earned during the accounting year, subject to a minimum of 4 per cent of salary or wages, irrespective of profit and loss, and a maximum of 20 per cent. As this Act has come into operation only recently it is too early to assess its advantages and disadvantages to sugar workers in comparison with the terms of the Wage Board formula.

Unauthorised Sale of Cinema Tickets

4426. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of unauthorised sale of tickets for cinemas detected in Delhi in 1965-66;

(b) the steps taken against the offenders; and

(c) the number of cases in which conviction was obtained and the nature of punishment given in those convictions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) 264.

(b) The offenders were prosecuted.

(c) 188 cases resulted in conviction and the offenders were fined. 75 cases are under trial.

Biochemical Manufacturing Institute in Delhi

4427. Shri Ramanand Shastri:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first Biochemical manufacturing institute has been set up recently in Delhi;

(b) if so, the production capacity thereof and the total expenditure involved; and

(c) whether the Institute has manufactured any biochemicals so far?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) A Unit for making some rare biochemicals has been set up at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi with effect from 1st January, 1966.

(b) and (c). Small quantities of the following three biochemicals have so far been prepared by the Unit:

(i) Adenosine-triphosphate,

(ii) Cytochrome C; and

(iii) Glucose—1—phosphate.

Preparation of 9 more biochemicals will be undertaken by the Unit during the year 1966-67.

A grant of Rs. 1.00 lakh was sanctioned for the Unit for the year 1965-66 and the financial requirements for the year 1966-67 are under consideration.

Scaling of Hanuman Peak

4428. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a batch of Bombay Mountaineers have decided to scale the Hanuman Peak in Garhwal Hills of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the particulars of the mountaineers and their qualifications; and

(c) when the climbing is likely to start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6157/66].

(c) June, 1966.

Award to Teachers

4429. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has selected 112 teachers for award during 1966-67 under its scheme of financial assistance to teachers in universities; and

(b) if so, the amount of each award?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Six teachers @ Rs. 2000/- each.

(2) One teacher at Rs. 1600/-.

(3) Six teachers @ Rs. 1500/- each.

(4) Thirty-seven teachers @ Rs. 1000/- each.

(5) Twelve teachers @ Rs. 750/- each.

(6) One teacher at Rs. 700/-

(7) One teacher at Rs. 600/-.

(8) Forty-five teachers @ Rs. 500/- each.

(9) One teacher at Rs. 400/-.

(10) Two teachers @ Rs. 300/- each.

Oil Deposits in Orissa

4430. Dr. Kohor:
Shri Mahananda:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a well which was discovered in the village Turumong, 25 miles from the District Headquarters of Keonjhar in Orissa about two years back is now giving the odour of kerosene oil;

(b) whether the owner of the well has already intimated this fact to the State Government; and

(c) whether the Central Government have received any such report and, if so, the steps taken into the matter by the State as well as the Central Government so far?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Yes; the owner had reported about the suspected smell of kerosene about two years back.

(c) No such report was received by the Central Government. The State Government, however, investigated into the matter and found that the reported smell was due to the leakage in two kerosene drums stored near the well.

बाड़मेर में विस्थापित व्यक्ति

4431. **श्री तन सिंह :** क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान कितने विस्थापित व्यक्ति भारत में आये और कितने शरणार्थियों को बाड़मेर जिले में शिविरों में रखा गया ;

(ख) खाद्यान्न, धन तथा कपड़ों के रूप में उन्हें अब तक कुल कितनी सहायता दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या वर्षा ऋतु आरम्भ होने से पहले उन्हें भूमि के प्लाट दे दिये जायेंगे ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जो लोग भारत में आये थे उनमें से 2,525 व्यक्तियों को बाड़मेर जिले के शिविरों में बसाया गया है ।

(ख) 31-3-1966 तक 1,33,750 रुपये की सहायता उनको दी गई थी । इसके अतिरिक्त काफी संख्या में रजाईयां, कपड़े और बरतन आदि उन्हें वितरित किये गये हैं और निःशुल्क राशन भी उन्हें दिया गया है ।

(ग) राजस्थान सरकार प्रयत्न कर रही है कि वर्षा ऋतु आरम्भ होने से पूर्व भूमि एलाट कर दी जाये ।

भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष में विस्थापित हुए लोगों की सहायता

4432. **श्री तन सिंह :** क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान कितने भारतीय राष्ट्रजनों को राजस्थान के सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने गांवों को छोड़ना पड़ा ;

(ख) सरकार ने ऐसे विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को खाद्यान्न, कपड़े तथा धन के रूप में अब तक कुल कितनी राशि की सहायता दी है ; और

(ग) क्या इन लोगों को अपने अपने स्थानों को वापस लौटने से पहले सहायता के रूप में धनराशि देने का विचार है ताकि वे अपने मकान फिर से बना सकें ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) 7,464 ।

(ख) 2,08,905 रुपये ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

Obsolete Text Books in Trivandrum

4433. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of obsolete text books held by the Text Books Office, Trivandrum (Kerala) as on the 31st December, 1965;

(b) the expenditure incurred for storing the obsolete text books during the past six years; and

(c) whether a list showing the titles of the books rendered obsolete during the past six years along with the number of copies and names of their authors will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

सीमेंट का उत्पादन

4434. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :** क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला, जोरहाट ने सीमेंट बनाने की एक नई विधि निकाली है जिसमें गन्धक

की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी और गन्धक के आयात पर खर्च नहीं किया जायेगा; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसका प्रचार करने के लिये कोई योजना बनाई गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) प्रादेशिक अनुसन्धान प्रयोगशाला, जोरहाट ने बहुत गन्धक वाले असमी कोयले को ईंधन के तौर पर जलाकर उससे सीमेंट बनाने की विधि निकाली है । इस प्रक्रिया में प्राप्त खंगड़ को खड़िया मिट्टी में मिलाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती चूंकि कोयके में स्थित गंधक सीमेंट के जमने में रोक डालने के लिये प्राप्त हो जाता है ।

(ख) जी, अभी तक नहीं ।

श्रमिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजूरी

4435. **श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी** : क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 18 और 19 दिसम्बर, 1965 को अखिल भारतीय कर्मिक संघ कांग्रेस (इन्टक) की राजस्थान शाखा के वार्षिक समारोह में किये गये इस आशय के प्रस्तावों की ओर दिलाया गया है कि प्रत्येक श्रेणी के श्रमिकों के लिये न्यूनतम मजूरी निर्धारित की जाये और श्रमिकों को बोनस हर वर्ष जनवरी के अन्त तक दे दिया जाना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी हां । इन मामलों का सम्बन्ध मुख्यतः राजस्थान सरकार से है ।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा आवश्यक कार्रवाही की जा रही है ।

Unemployment amongst the Crippled and the Blind

4436. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam**: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 249 on the 8th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that unemployment amongst the crippled and the blind is on the increase in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide employment for them?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) The number of crippled i.e. orthopaedically handicapped job seekers with the Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped at Delhi is on the increase while the number of blind job seekers is on the decline since the year 1963.

(b) The employers both in the public and private sectors are being persuaded to absorb handicapped persons against vacancies in their establishments. The Government of India have accorded Priority-III for appointment of handicapped persons in Government Departments/Offices and have also relaxed the typewriting condition in case of such handicapped persons appointed to the posts of L.D.Cs. as are certified by the Special Medical Board constituted by Delhi Administration to be unfit to learn typewriting. The physically handicapped persons, who are declared medically fit by the above Board, are not subjected to the usual medical examination for appointment in Government Departments.

Post Offices in U.P.

4437. **Shri Yashpal Singh**:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state the number of sub-Post Offices which are likely to be converted into Head Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): Three Sub-Post Offices are likely to be upgraded into Head Post Offices and 130 Extra-departmental branch post offices are likely to be converted into departmental sub-post offices, in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67.

Outstanding Telegraph and Telephone Revenue

4438. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of revenue in respect of telegraph and telephone outstanding as on the 31st December 1965 in the country, telephone district-wise; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6158/66].

Disconnection of Telephones in Delhi

4439. Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether notices have been issued to disconnect the telephone connections of those subscribers who are in arrears in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of such subscribers?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) Registered notices have so far been issued in respect of 23500 subscribers since June 1965.

Expansion of Refining Capacity

4440. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Shri Jashwant Mehta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme for expanding refining capacity in the country;

(b) what portion of it will be in the form of (i) new publicly and privately owned refineries and what portion in the form of (ii) expansion of the existing public and private sector refineries; and

(c) what will be the annual import bill for finished petroleum products at the end of the next five year Plan period?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) New refineries proposed to be installed during the Fourth Plan period in the public sector will have a capacity of about 7.5 million tonnes per annum.

2 to 2.5 million tonnes refining capacity will be created by expanding existing public sector refineries during the early stages of the Fourth Plan.

No decisions have so far been taken on the expansion of any of the private sector refineries.

(c) The annual import bill for finished products by the end of the Fourth Plan is expected to be about Rs. 6 crores.

Litigation challenging the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965

4441. Shri Madhu Limaye: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in regard to the litigation started by the employers in the various High Courts challenging the vital provisions of the Payment of the Bonus Act 1965;

(b) whether Government have any efforts through the machinery of the Tripartite Conference or otherwise to dissuade the employers from embittering industrial relations by having recourse to court actions; and

(c) if so, the response to these efforts?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Petitions challenging the constitutional validity of the Act have been filed before a number of High Courts and also the Supreme Court. Matters before the Supreme Court are now being heard.

(b) and (c). Some of the participants in the last session after tripartite Standing Labour Committee referred to the unrest among labour due to non-payment of bonus and litigation relating to the Bonus Act. No specific propositions could, however, emerge in view of the known stand of the parties on some of the important issues.

Output of Indigenous Crude

4442. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleasesd to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised any plans for increasing the output of indigenous crude during the next five years;

(b) whether any concrete targets have been fixed in this regard; and

(c) what will be the indigenous production at the end of the next five-year period and what will be the approximate annual import bill for crude brought into this country?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) The indigenous production of crude by the end of the Fourth Plan period is expected to be of the order of 11.5 million tonnes. The import bill will then be of the order of Rs. 67.5 crores per annum.

Indian Science Scholars Abroad

4443. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the approximate number of Indian students receiving education and training in Science and Technology abroad; and

(b) the number of Indian Scientists and Engineers receiving Higher Training abroad?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) According to the available data, the approximate number of Indian students|trainees receiving education and training abroad in Science and Engineering & Technology on 1-1-65 was 1,675 and 4,084 respectively; and

(b) about 1,663 Scientists and 2,930 Engineers (including Technologists) were receiving Higher Training abroad on 1-4-65.

Wages of Leather Workers

4444. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the minimum wages paid to the leather workers in Uttar Pradesh are the lowest in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to raise their wages?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) No.

(b) Irrespective of the position stated at (a) above the question of revision of minimum wages is under consideration of the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A Wage Board for Leather and Leather goods industry has also been constituted recently.

Radio Sets

4445. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of radio sets in use in India as on the 30th March, 1966; and

(b) the number of licences renewed till that date?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The total number of radio sets in use in India as on the 30th March, 1966 was 64,45,588.

(b) 44,73,882 licences had been renewed till 31st March, 1966.

Quarters for P&T Employees in U.P.

4446. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees in Uttar Pradesh who have been provided residential accommodation till the 31st December, 1965; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to build quarters for the P&T staff in Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 2568.

(b) Yes. 86 units of staff quarters have been sanctioned, out of which 34 units are under construction and the balance of 52 units will be taken up in 1966-67.

Schemes for construction of 104 staff quarters in different stations of U.P. Circle and also plans for P&T colonies in Moradabad and Bareilly are under preparation.

Post Offices in U.P.

4447. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh housed in rented buildings as on the 31st January, 1966;

(b) the amount of rent paid by Government during 1964-65 and 1965-66 so far; and

(c) when these Post Offices are likely to be lodged in their own buildings?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 1425.

(b)	1964-65	1965-66
	Rs. 5,58,677.	Rs. 5,75,899.20.

(c) Government is taking steps to acquire land to meet the immediate and future requirements. Wherever land is available, action is taken to get the buildings constructed early.

Submarine Co-axial Cable

4448. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bagri:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to link India with the rest of the world with submarine co-axial cable; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes Sir, the question was discussed at the Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference held

in London in March, 1966. As no final decision could be arrived at, further discussions are likely to take place in a couple of months.

(b) The proposal is to extent the Commonwealth submarine co-axial cable from Penang to Madras with a loop to Colombo. The cable may be expected to be available for commercial use in about 2½ to 3 years time from the date a firm decision to lay the cable is taken.

Korba Fertilizers

4449. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:
Shri Dasaratha Deb:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of Korba division of the Fertilizer Corporation of India have made any representation to the Chairman and the Managing Director of the Corporation regarding their retrenchment;

(b) if so, the nature of the representation; and

(c) the action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The main points covering the representation were the following:—

(i) Justifiability of the decision of the Management to retrench certain employees;

(ii) Request for exploring the possibility of absorbing the staff in other units and divisions of the Corporation and in other public sector undertakings; and

(iii) Request to obtain co-operation of the Director General of Employment & Training for absorption of the surplus employees in other Public Sector Undertakings or in any autonomous Govt. body.

(c) The following action has been taken by the management in this regard:—

(i) The need for retrenchment was fully gone into and it was found that the action taken was fully justified and in accordance with the law.

(ii) Before taking retrenchment action, efforts were made to absorb Korba surplus staff in other Units/Divisions of the Corporation as well as in certain other Government of India Undertakings. Particulars of the surplus staff were also supplied to the Director General of Employment and Training with a request to explore possibilities for their absorption in other Public Undertakings.

(iii) As a result of the efforts referred to in (ii) above, ultimate retrenchment action became necessary only in the case of 24 employees out of a total working strength of 226 available at the Korba Division, the rest having been either transferred/absorbed in other Units/Divisions of the Corporation or were absorbed in other Government of India Undertakings.

(iv) The employees who have been retrenched were paid not only all their dues in terms of the Industrial Disputes Act, but also certain *ex-gratia* payments.

Accidents in Mines

4450. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the percentages of accidents of different types in small mines and in big mines during 1965; and

(b) the reasons for the difference between the accidents in small mines and the big mines?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6159/66].

(b) As will be clear from the statement, it is necessary to take the coalmines and non-coalmines separately. Coal Mines form a homogenous group. Although there are large open-cast coal mines, most of the larger coal mines have underground workings and the conditions of work there are more difficult—depth of mines, gassy seams, problems of strata control, relatively greater use of explosives and greater degree of mechanisation are factors which make the working in such mines more dangerous. The smaller coal mines have relatively safer working conditions.

As for the non-coal mines, these do not form a homogenous group. While gold is mined underground at a very considerable depth, most of the other minerals are extracted from opencast workings. Any generalisation about non-coal mines would be somewhat unrealistic as the working conditions generally differ from mineral to mineral.

Projects on Deodahara river in Dandakaranya

4451. **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shri M. N. Swamy:

Will the Minister of **Labour Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dandakaranya Development Authority has evolved any schemes for some projects on Deodahara river; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Sanction has been accorded recently for the construction of an Irrigation Dam costing Rs. 178 lakhs across Deoda nallah in Paralkote Zone in Dandakaranya. The culturable command area of the proposed dam is estimated at about 25,000 acres. Of this area, about 17,000 acres are expected to be utilised for the benefit of displaced persons from East Pakistan settled in this zone and the remaining for the benefit of local advasis.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षकों के लिये सुविधायें

4452. **श्री भागवत झा आजाद :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या शिक्षा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दो लाख पैंतीस हजार शिक्षकों को, जो अधिकतर प्राथमिक पाठशालाओं के शिक्षक हैं, पेंशन, भविष्य निधि, उपदान आदि की सुविधाएं प्रदान करने की उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की योजना को अन्य राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भी अपनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को कोई सुझाव दिये हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) जी हां। बहुत से राज्यों ने इन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये योजनाएं तैयार कर ली हैं तथा अन्य राज्य जैसे जैसे राशि उपलब्ध होती है तैयार कर रहे हैं।

(ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार सभी राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव देती रही है कि उन्हें सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिए वि-लाभ योजना अपनानी चाहिए। सरकारी स्कूलों के अध्यापकों को सरकारी नौकरी में उपलब्ध सामान्य लाभ मिलते हैं।

Accidents in Coal Mines

4453. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents in the collieries in 1965 together with their causes and the deaths resulting therefrom; and

(b) whether Government have set up any special Committee to look into the question of repeated accidents despite the introduction of latest safety measures?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A statement showing the cause-wise classification of fatal accidents in coal mines during 1965 is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6160/66].

(b) Danger is inherent in mining, more so, in mining in deep and mechanised mines where special problems arising from strata control, high temperature and humidity, inflamable gas, dust, etc. are encountered. The Government convened a Conference on Safety in Mines in 1958-59 to consider all aspects of the question of safety in mines and make recommendations. As recommended by the Conference, the following Committees were set up to examine in detail some of the more important aspects:—

(1) Technical Committee on standards of mine ventilation, lighting and mine plans etc.

(2) Technical Committee on problems of dust in mines.

(3) Committee on fatigue among mine workers.

(4) Committee on Safety Education and Propaganda.

(5) Committee on Safety Equipment.

(6) Standing Safety Advisory Committee.

A second Conference on safety in Mines is being convened on 17th & 18th May, 1966 at Calcutta to review the progress made in implementing the recommendations of the first Safety Conference and to consider other matters relating to safety.

State Land Ceilings Act

4454. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the protracted dispute between the erstwhile rulers and the State Governments with respect to the former's demand for exemption from the State Land Ceillings Act;

(b) whether the 70 former rulers in Madhya Pradesh insisted on such exemption and urged upon the Central Government to intervene; and

(c) if so, decision of the Union Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Some rulers in Madhya Pradesh requested the Government of Madhya Pradesh to exempt the rulers' holdings from the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Ceilling on Agricultural Holdings Act. The Government of India were not requested to interevene.

(c) Does not arise.

Exclusive Schools

4455. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey of the working of the Public Schools in India and their impact on the educational system;

(b) how far they create a sharpening contrast between the privileged

and the under-privileged, thereby nullifying the attempts to bring about democracy of opportunities;

(c) whether the poor performance of the majority in aided schools is the direct result of the totally inadequate educational facilities provided;

(d) whether it is a fact that the educational system is primarily responsible for the formation of the "aristocracy of intellect"; and

(e) if so, the schemes to reorient the educational system to ensure democracy of opportunities?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) As far as Government are aware, there is no discrimination in admissions to public schools. Besides, the Government of India and the State Governments have various schemes to enable deserving poor children to get the benefits of education in public schools and other residential schools.

(c) The performance of pupils in all the aided schools is not poor, although in some aided as well as State-administered schools, educational facilities need to be improved.

(d) We are trying to emphasise quality in education and to search for talent and to give every opportunity to such talent to develop itself;

(e) Our national scholarship go a long way to do this.

Archaeological Sites in Madhya Pradesh

4456. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology has refused permission to the American Institute of Indian Studies to dig at some sites in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Board has also refused permission to a group of archaeologists from Melbourne and Sidney Universities to dig some sites in West Bengal;

(c) whether the Board proposes to undertake research work through any agency constituted for the purpose; and

(d) how far the attempt of U.S.A. experts to travel to interior tribal areas of the country on archaeological expeditions have been encouraged?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) So far as the work at (a) above is concerned, the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Archaeology has recommended that the work should be carried out by Deccan College, Poona, under the supervision of Dr. H. D. Sankalia. As regards the work mentioned in part (b) of the question, Mrs. J. Birmingham of Sydney University has been allowed to carry out surface exploration in the Ajay Valley and its neighbourhood, jointly with the Archaeological Survey and the State Government.

(d) There is no case of any U.S. expert working in the tribal areas on an archaeological expedition.

Expansion of Educational Schemes

4457. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any financial assistance to the Government of Orissa as an advance payment from allocation made for the Fourth Five-Year Plan for the expansion of Educational schemes in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A great

of six lakh rupees has been sanctioned for Orissa for advance action on schemes of girls' education and teacher-training.

High Court Judges in Orissa

4458. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of High Court Judges in Orissa at present; and

(b) the total number of High Court Judges fixed for Orissa?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Four.

(b) Five but one post is held in abeyance.

Interim Relief to Municipal Employees

4459. Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri M. N. Swamy:
Shri Laxmi Dass:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Board appointed by Government has recommended interim relief to the Municipal employees;

(b) if so, the quantum of interim relief recommended for each worker;

(c) whether any strike notice has been given by the employees against the non-payment of the interim relief;

(d) the number of workers to whom the interim relief has to be given; and

(e) the action taken for the payment of interim relief and for averting the strike?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) A wage Board for Municipal workers was set up by the Government of Kerala. The Board made recommendations for grant of interim relief and these have been accepted by the Government of Kerala.

(b) Rs. 7.50 per month in case of Calicut Corporation, Municipalities (except Quilon Municipality) & Guruvayur Township, and Rs. 2·50 in case of Trivandrum Corporation and Quilon Municipality.

(c) A notice of strike to commence on 19-2-1966 was given by several workers' unions.

(d) About 4330.

(e) Government orders accepting the Board's recommendations were issued on 14-1-1966; there was no strike on 19-2-1966.

Murder in Patel House

4460. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a murder was discovered to have been committed in January, 1966 in the Vithabhai Patel House, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the circumstances thereof and the result of the investigation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The case is still under investigation.

Nuclear Research Centre at Kurukshetra University

4461. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University of Kurukshetra has established a Nuclear Research Centre in its Physics Department as a result of a donation of cyclotrone for conducting research by the Rochester University of the U.S.A. and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The Kurukshetra University is already carrying on research in problems connected with low Energy Nuclear and High Nuclear Energy Physics. The Cyclotron donated by the Rochester University of the U.S.A., will, however, when received and set up for operation, provide valuable research facility.

(b) Government agress with the University Grants Commission which has welcomed the donation.

सहायता प्राप्त स्कूलों में हिन्दी अध्यापकों के वेतन

4462. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सहायता-प्राप्त उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों और दिल्ली नगर निगम के स्कूलों में एफ० ए०, प्रभाकर और साहित्य रत्न की योग्यताओं वाले हिन्दी भाषा के अध्यापकों को, दूसरे वेतन आयोग द्वारा वेतन-मान घोषित किये जाने के बाद 160 रुपये से प्रारम्भ होने वाला मान-वेतन नहीं दिया गया जब कि उस तिथि से पहले से काम करने वाले हिन्दी अध्यापकों को, जिनकी योग्यतायें समान हैं अथवा कम भी हैं, यह वेतन-मान दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म० क० चागला) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

H.P.O. Building at Jeypore (Orissa)

4463. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Head Post Office building at Jeypore in Koraput District (Orissa);

(b) the total cost of the building; and

(c) when the Head Post Office will function in the new building?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) The Post Office building has already been completed.

(b) Rs. 1,28,700.

(c) The Post Office has already started functioning in the new building from 8-8-66.

Head Post Office Koraput District

4464. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that every District Headquarter should generally have a Head Post Office there;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the District Headquarter at Koraput (Orissa) does not have a Head Post Office; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to provide a Head Post Office at Koraput?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No. According to the existing departmental standard, each district (not necessarily district headquarter) should have a Head Post Office provided at least twenty Sub Post Offices could be attached to it.

(b) Yes.

(c) The opening of a Head Post Office at Koraput will be considered if and when the member of Sub Offices attached to Jeypore H.O. which is in the same district exceeds the figure of 60.

Telephones in Punjab

4465. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat Samities in Punjab provided with telephones as on the 31st January, 1966; and

(b) the number of Panchayat Samiti Offices of that state to be provided with telephones during 1966-67?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) 174 stations with Panchayat Samiti Offices were provided with telephone (Public Call Office) facilities as on the 31st January, 1966.

(b) 2 such stations are likely to be provided with telephone (Public Call Office) facilities in Punjab during 1966-67, subject to the availability of stores in time.

Oil in Godavari District

4466. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigations have been carried out by a party on behalf of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for Oil in Bhimavaram area in West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, when the investigation was started;

(c) what were the indications during the preliminary investigations; and

(d) when the preliminary investigations will be completed?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) A seismic survey was started at the end of October, 1965. Gravity and magnetic surveys had been started in March, 1962.

(c) No indications of the presence of local structures favourable for the accumulation of oil and natural gas have been obtained so far.

(d) It is difficult to indicate this at present.

Allotment of Shops to Repatriates from Burma

4467. Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi State/Delhi Administration has formulated any scheme to allot shops to the repatriates from Burma; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration has been asked to formulate proposals for construction of shops/stalls in the outlying industrial areas for allotment to Burma repatriates. Their proposals are awaited.

Residential Universities

4468. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Residential Universities in India;

(b) whether it is a fact that Residential Universities are more conducive to improve discipline among students and build up their character; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to encourage residential types of universities in the country?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) There are 21 Universities which are residential and teaching in character according to their Acts. However, in terms of the percentage of students residing in hostels during 1964-65 only in three Universities all the students were residing in the hostels.

(b) Although, living together in the same campus is more conducive to building up the character of the students, the problem of student indiscipline is not restricted to non-residential universities.

(c) Establishment of fully residential universities involves high costs and therefore it is found difficult to establish such universities. However, the University Grants Comission gives high priority to the increasing facilities for hostel accommodation for students in the universties and colleges and has been assisting the universities and colleges to the extent possible within the limit of resources placed at their disposal for the construction of hostels for students.

Suspension of M.L.As. from West Bengal Assembly

4469. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the West Bengal Government about the incidents in the West Bengal Assembly, resulting in the suspension of several opposition members; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Loans to Repatriates from Burma

4470. Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration is giving Rs. 2,000 to the repatriates from Burma as rehabilitation loan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Administration is imposing a condition that loan can only be sanctioned to those repatriates who are in possession of shops; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to allot shops to the repatriates from Burma.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. But a loan of Rs. 1000/-or above is paid in two instalments not exceeding Rs. 1000/- each.

(b) No, Sir. However, before the 2nd instalment of loan is paid, it is ensured that the loanee has secured a licence, where required, for carrying on the trade or business.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all concerned that priority should be accorded to the repatriates for the issue of such licences/permits.

Mizoland

4471. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made up-to-date in the restoration of the civil administration disrupted by rebellion in the Mizo Hills District of Assam; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken against the leaders and members of the Mizo National Front who spearheaded this armed revolt?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Civil administration at Vieranote, Kolosib, Aijal, Lungleh, Champhai and all other places disrupted by rebellion in Mizo District has since been restored.

(b) Specific cases have been registered against Mizo National Front members and many have been detained under the Defence of India Rules.

Formation of Cochin Corporation

4472. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 602 on the 25th August, 1965 and state;

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the question of the formation of Cochin Corporation in Kerala State; and

(b) if not, what are the hurdles in the way of a final decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Certain objections to the limits of the proposed Corporation area are under consideration of the State Government.

दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीनस्थ कार्यालय

4463. **श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत पिछले एक वर्ष में कितने नये कार्यालय स्थापित किये गये तथा कितने नये कार्यालय अथवा संगठन स्थापित करने का विचार है ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने कार्यालयों अथवा संगठनों के नाम भारतीय भाषाओं में रखे गये हैं अथवा रखने का विचार है ; और

(ग) जिन नये कार्यालयों अथवा संगठनों के नाम अंग्रेजी में रखे गये हैं, उनके नाम भारतीय भाषाओं में न रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) तथा (ख). पिछले वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली प्रशासन ने दो नये कार्यालय स्थापित किये हैं । हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में इनके नाम रखे गये हैं । प्रशासन का विचार एक और नया कार्यालय स्थापित करना है, तथा इसका नाम भी हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में होगा ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Price and Sale of Fertilizers

4474. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign concerns selected for licensing to produce fertilizers to help grow more food;

(b) the terms on which they have been licensed; and

(c) whether the licensees themselves are empowered to fix the sale prices of the fertilizers?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) None.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tripura Detenus

4475. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 781 on the 23rd February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether Government propose to take the detenus of Tripura to the jails of their respective home district at least once in three months for enabling them to have interviews with the members of their family, as they are deprived of interview with their relatives on account of being kept outside their State; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to provide travelling allowance to the relatives of the detenus for coming over to places where detenus are kept for interviews?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. There

are no arrangements for accommodating them in any jail in Tripura.

(b) There is no provision for grant of travelling allowance for this purpose in the rules governing the conditions of detention.

Pay Scale of Private College Teachers in Kerala

4476. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala University has recommended that the new salary scales of private college teachers in Kerala State should apply with retrospective effect, that is from the 1st October, 1964; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement this recommendation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Arising out of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission for revising of salary-scales of teachers in private colleges in Kerala which had been undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period, the University of Kerala recommended to the State Government of Kerala that new salary-scales of private college teachers might be given retrospective effect from 1-10-1964.

(b) The recommendation of the University was examined by the State Government who informed it that they were prepared to regulate the grant-in-aid of the Private Arts, Science and Training Colleges at the revised scales of pay with effect from 1-10-1965 only. The University has requested the Government to reconsider the matter so that the revision of pay scales of private college teachers may be given with retrospective effect from 1-10-1964. The request of the University is under consideration.

Problems facing Kerala

4477. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the latest issue of Indian Journal of Public Administration the Chief Secretary of Kerala State has written an article concerning certain problems facing Kerala State;

(b) whether the Chief Secretary has expressed certain opinions which are of a political nature; and

(c) whether Government consider it proper for the Chief Secretary to write such an article?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Shri N. M. Patnaik, Chief Secretary to the Government of Kerala, contributed an article on the role of the Collector to the July-September issue of Indian Journal of Public Administration.

(b) The article touches on the administrative problems faced by the Collector in the State and not on any political issues.

(c) Government do not find anything in the article which could be considered objectionable.

Refinery in Assam

4478. Shri R. Barua:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that another refinery is going to be set up in a place other than in Assam taking crude oil from Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons for not setting up the refinery in Assam?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) None under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Eradication of Illiteracy and Compulsory Primary Education

4479. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the poor progress made by some States during the Third Plan period in the matter of eradicating illiteracy and making primary School Education universal and compulsory; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken to enable these States to catch up with the rest?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Government is aware that progress achieved by different States in the matter of eradication of illiteracy and making primary education universal is not uniform.

(b) In the Fourth Plan increased provisions are proposed to be made so that the imbalance may be reduced. The Central Sector schemes in these fields have also been increased.

Journals Published under C.S.I.R.

4480. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of journals published by the different Research Institutes under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) the total annual expenditure on these journals; and

(c) whether these journals publish their new processes successfully tested in various laboratories and if so, whether people apply for licences for their new processes?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). A statement about the journals and other publications of the C.S.I.R. and its associated institutions alongwith the expenditure for 1965-66 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6161/66].

(c) Information on processes developed by National Laboratories/Institutes is published in one or the other of these publications. People do apply for exploitation of these processes.

Auditoria for Punjab Schools and Colleges

4481. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount paid by the Central Government for the construction of auditoria in various schools and colleges in Punjab during 1965-66 and 1966-67 so far; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan):

(*a*) 1965-66 . . Rs. 20,105
1966-67 . . Nil, so far

(*b*) Name of the Institution	Year in which the project was approved	Total grant approved	Amount sanctioned during 1965-66
		Rs.	
Hindu College, Sonepat .	1957-58	35,000	Rs. 4,000 fourth & final instalment
S.D. Kumar Sabha Girls H.S. School, Patiala.	1960-61	35,000	Rs. 11,000 third instalment
D. College, Barnala . . s.	1960-61	35,000	Rs. 5,105 fourth & final instalment.

गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी पत्रकारिता विद्यापीठ

4482. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गणेश शंकर विद्यार्थी पत्रकारिता विद्यापीठ को अभी तक मान्यता नहीं दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) उक्त विद्यापीठ के विकास के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार, डिग्रियों/डिप्लोमाओं को केवल केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन रोजगार के प्रयोजनों के लिए मान्यता प्रदान करती है । केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के किसी भी वर्ग में नियुक्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा नियम 1959 के अन्तर्गत किसी उम्मीदवार के लिए चूंकि पत्रकारिता में डिग्री अथवा डिप्लोमा आवश्यक नहीं है इसलिए इस संस्थान द्वारा प्रदान किए जाने वाले डिप्लोमाओं को मान्यता देना आवश्यक नहीं समझा गया है ।

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है ।

Ex-Flt. Lt. R. L. C. Sikka

4483. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1444 on the 29th November, 1965 and state:

(a) whether ex-Flt. Lt. R.L.C. Sikka is at present detained under the Defence of India Rules; and

(b) if so, on what grounds?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shri R.L.C. Sikka has been detained with a view to preventing him from acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India, public safety and India's relations with foreign powers.

Hindi Medium Colleges in States

4484. Shri Jena:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:

Will the Minisetr of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Official Language Commission has advocated establishment of Hindi-medium colleges in the States;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the report of the Commission; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (c). The Official Language Commission did not make any specific recommendation, regarding establishment of Hindi-medium colleges in the States. They, however, observed that wherever there was demand for instruction through the Hindi-medium, every effort should be made by the universities and educational authorities to meet the demand in the interest of student population of the region. They, however, left the question of medium of instruction at the university level primarily for consideration by the university authorities themselves.

However, under the Ministry's programmes for propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking States, a scheme for the setting up of Hindi-medium schools and colleges in non-Hindi regions has been drawn up and included in the Fourth Five Year Plan under the State Sector.

Regulation of Consumption of Petroleum Products and Kerosene Oil

4485. Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri R. S. Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Lladhar Kotoki:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the regulation of consumption and prevention of misuse of petroleum products, including kerosene oil;

(b) the nature of subject discussed in the conference of Ministers of Supply of State Governments recently held in Delhi; and

(c) the conclusions reached after the Conference?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The Central Government has issued the Kerosene (Restriction on Use) Order, 1966, which prohibits the consumption of kerosene for any purpose other than illumination and cooking, save under the express orders of the State Government. Certain State Governments are also controlling the distribution and sale of kerosene under the Essential Commodities Act.

(b) and (c). The general picture of supply and demand of oil products during the 4th Five-Year Plan, with particular reference to kerosene, Light Diesel Oil, High Speed Diesel Oil and Furnace Oil, and liaison arrangements between State Governments and oil companies and between State Governments and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, were discussed in the conference of the Ministers-in-Charge of Civil Supplies of the State Governments held in Delhi. The discussion was of a general nature, designed to exchange ideas and to have a better appreciation of each others' problems, and the best way of dealing with them.

Pensions of Aided School Teachers

4486. Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have passed orders applying the conditions regarding minimum pensions admissible to aided school teachers of Malabar and Kasaragod; and

(b) whether Government intend to allow pension only to those teachers who are above 55 years of age and are willing to forego Governments contribution to their provident fund deposits?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Return of Holdings by Service Personnel

4487. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 141 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the suggestion of the Central Government to extend the period of submission of return of the holdings by the landholders who were now on active service have since been considered by the Orissa Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The provisions of the Orissa Land Reforms Act which call for submission of returns of holdings have not yet been brought into force. The question of granting extension of time for submission of returns by landholders who are members of defence forces does not therefore arise at present.

Inter-State Disputes

4488. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 170 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to set up a Government machinery to settle disputes among the State Governments; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No. Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

Petro-chemical Corporation

4489. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 213 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether the matter regarding the setting up of a Petro-Chemical Corporation in the Public Sector has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration of Government.

छम्ब जौरियां क्षेत्र (जम्मू-काश्मीर) में पुनर्वास कार्य

4490 श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय
श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :
श्री बृज राज सिंह :

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या छम्ब जौरियां क्षेत्र में लोगों को बसाने के लिये सरकार ने एक व्यापक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । जम्मू और काश्मीर की राज्य सरकार ने भारत-पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान छम्ब जौरियां क्षेत्र से बेघर हुए लोगों के पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में कार्यक्रम तैयार कर लिया है ।

विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को उनके गांव के निकट स्थान तक निःशुल्क परिवहन दिया जाता है और तम्बुओं में आवास के रूप में तात्कालिक सहायता दी जाती है । इसके साथ निर्वाह सहायता और सस्ते दर पर खाद्य सामग्री देने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है । ग्रामीण तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में पुनः मकान और दुकानें बनाने के लिये और कृषि तथा कृषि भिन्न परिवारों को विभिन्न प्रकार की उदार सहायता दी जा रही है । एक विवरण में जिसमें इस क्षेत्र के विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को मंजूर की गई सहायता का ब्यौरा दिया गया है, सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा—देखिये संख्या एल टी-6162/66]

चिकित्सा, शिक्षों, पानी का प्रबन्ध, सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य और अन्य सुविधाओं को फिर से चालू करने के बारे में राज्य सरकार द्वारा कार्यवाही की जा रही है। विशेषज्ञों की देख भाल में नगर-आयोजन की व्यवस्था भी की जा रही है । कृषकों को सहायता देने के लिये ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा उनकी भूमिका उद्धार सस्ती कीमत पर करने की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ताकि वे खरीफ की फसल की समय पर बुवाई कर सकें ।

Walcott

4491. Shri Gulshan:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the date from which Mr. Walcott was engaged in smuggling in India;

(b) how Government knew about his smuggling activities;

(c) the number of foreign Governments who demand him in their respective cases; and

(d) the total amount spent by Government up to his arrest in Bombay some time back?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The smuggling activities of Walcott came to notice after his landing at Murud in an aircraft on 8th June, 1964.

(b) As a result of investigation into the landing of the aircraft at Murud.

(c) According to information available with the Central Bureau of Investigation, Walcott is wanted by the Scotland Yard in U.K. but no request in this connection has so far been received from them.

(d) It is difficult to calculate with any degree of accuracy this amount, as inquiries have been made from time to time, both in India and outside, by several officers, who were doing, for part of the time, other work also.

Cochin Refinery

4492. Shri Vasudevan Nair: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cochin Oil Refinery can supply furnace oil only for the construction of a 30-M.W. Thermal Plant or whether it is possible to spare more furnace oil; and

(b) the estimated consumption of power by the Refinery?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) This is under examination.

(b) 8000 KW.

Clash between Miri Adivasis and Nepalese

4493. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Miri Adivasis recently killed any Nepalese in the Lakhimpur subdivision of Assam; and

(b) if so the causes of the trouble between these two groups?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The trouble started due to large scale encroachments of forest reserves in the North Lakhimpur subdivision by Miris, Nepalese and others. The Miris wanted the area to be reserved for them exclusively and took the law into their own hands to drive away others. They killed one Nepali and set fire to the house of another. A case has been registered.

कालटैक्स में कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

4494. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कालटैक्स के विभिन्न जिला स्थानों में काम करने वाले 50 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि 14 मार्च, 1966 को व्यवस्थापकों द्वारा कर्मचारियों से जबरदस्ती कागज कलम सहित सभी लेखन सामग्री छीन ली गई और उन्हें काम नहीं करने दिया गया;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) इस प्रकार की कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर्स में 40 कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें फालतू घोषित किया गया था, अलग कमरे में बिठाया गया था ।

(घ) मैनेजमेंट से विचार-विमर्श किया गया और उनसे प्रार्थना की गई कि वे इन कर्मचारियों को फालतू घोषित करने की पूरी सफाई दें । मैनेजमेंट के उत्तर की अभी प्रतीक्षा है ।

Tele-communication and Wireless Link to Imphal

4495. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tele-communication and telegraph wireless between Imphal and the rest of the country were cut off from the 24th March and till the 27th March, 1966 the links were not restored;

(b) if so, the causes of the break-down;

(c) the number of telegrams despatched by post; and

(d) the action taken to improve the telegraph wireless and tele-communication lines?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No. Only landline communications were interrupted during the period from 24th to 27th March. The Wireless telegraph service functioned normally according to schedule.

(b) The cause of the breakdown of landline communications was the extremely adverse weather conditions during that period. Restoration of communication was hampered by the fact that these lines pass through very difficult terrain.

(c) Number of telegraph messages delivered by post from and to Imphal are given below:—

	24th	25th	26th	27th
To Imphal	90	85	26	47
From Imphal	26	40	40	39

(d) The Wireless telegraph link is even now operated with a 400 Watt Transmitter and is quite stable. During the times when landlines get disrupted the working hours of the wireless telegraph links are extended. A 1 KW single-side-band radio telephone transmitter and the associated receivers and telephone terminal units are also proposed for installation.

आयल इंडिया रिफाइनरीज में श्रमिक संघ

4496 श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयल इंडिया रिफाइनरीज में श्रमिक संघों को मान्यता देने के प्रश्न के बारे में जांच करवाई गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस जांच की रिपोर्ट मिल चुकी है ;

(ग) उस जांच की रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि जांच रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने से पहले मंत्रालय ने एक तार भेजा था कि आपातकाल के कारण जांच को स्थगित कर दिया जाये ?

श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) यह नोट किया गया कि निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार मौका जांच नहीं की गई थी । अत: यह तय किया गया कि ताजी जांच कराई जाए ।

(घ) सुरक्षात्मक अकारणों से ताजी जांच स्थगित कर दी गई ।

Schools housed in Tents

4497. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools being run in tents under Delhi Administration at present;

(b) the average expenditure on tents per school and the total amount per annum which Government are spending on these tents; and

(c) the scheme of Government, if any, to provide *pucca* buildings to these tented schools?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

School Buildings in Delhi

4498. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that grants for the construction of school buildings for a number of higher secondary schools of Delhi lapsed during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total number of such schools, and the yearly total amount involved;

(c) the reasons for which Government could not utilise the grants for the construction of school buildings for which provision had been made in the budget of the Delhi Administration; and

(d) the officers responsible for allowing the grants to lapse?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Disconnection of Telephones in Delhi

4499. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shrimati Akkamma Devi:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bade:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Daji:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Telephones Department recently disconnected about 1200 telephones in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how many of them have since been restored?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) Yes. About 2300 telephones were disconnected during February and March, 1966.

(b) Non-payment of dues.

(c) About 1900.

Fertilizer Factory at Kanpur

4500. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a licence has been granted to the Imperial Chemicals Industries to build a fertilizer complex at Kanpur;

(b) if so, the capacity to be installed; and

(c) the main features of the contemplated complex?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) An industrial licence for setting up a fertilizer plant at Kanpur has been granted to M/s. Indian Explosives Limited on 28th March, 1966.

(b) The installed capacity of the plant will be as follows:—

(i) Ammonia	530,000 tonnes per annum.
(ii) Urea.	450,000 tonnes per annum.
(iii) Polythene sacks	2,500 tonnes per annum.

(c) The capital cost of the project is estimated at about Rs. 44.81 crores (including Rs. 4.52 crores as working capital) out of which Rs. 16.58 crores will be in foreign exchange. The foreign exchange cost will be met as follows:—

(i) Equity participation by

I.C.I.	Rs. 5.29 crores.
I.F.C.	Rs. 1.51 crores.

(ii) Loan by

I.F.C.	Rs. 4.98 crores.
Japan Exim Bank	Rs. 4.80 crores.

The project is expected to be completed by the end of 1968-69.

Clash with Miso Hostiles

4501. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mizo hostiles attacked the security forces on the night of the 30th March, 1966 on the Aijal-Sairang road;

(b) if so, the number of casualties involved in the raids on both sides and the circumstances of the incident;

(c) the details of other incidents of loot, arson and raids by hostile Mizos during the fourth week of March, 1966 and thereafter; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Not yet known.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Action against the rebels is already in progress.

Attack on Landang Village

4502. Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bade:
Shri Daji:
Shri Firodia:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big gang of armed Naga-hostiles attacked the Naga village of Landang on or about the 31st March, 1966;

(b) if so, the etent of loss of life and property involved; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) There was no attack on the Landang village. However sound of three rounds being fired near the village was heard on the 31st March, 1966.

(b) There was no loss of life and property.

(c) The Manipur Rifles took steps to protect the village and restored confidence amongst the people.

गोविन्दपुरी बस्ती, दिल्ली

4504. **श्री हुम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बड़े :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार कालकाजी, दिल्ली के निकट गोविन्दपुरी बस्ती को एक स्वीकृत बस्ती घोषित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो घोषणा के कब तक किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि लोगों ने वहां लगभग 18,000 मकान बना लिये हैं ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : (क) से (ग). क्योंकि दिल्ली नगर निगम ने गोबिन्दपुरी बस्ती को 3 मार्च, 1962 को स्थायी समिति द्वारा किये गये संकल्प के अधीन एक स्वीकृत बस्ती के रूप में पहले ही स्वीकार कर लिया था, इसे एक स्वीकृत बस्ती घोषित करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता । परन्तु इस बस्ती के समीप एक अनधिकृत बस्ती है, जिसे दिल्ली नगर निगम ने स्वीकार नहीं किया है ।

Telephone Exchange, Tirukoilur

4505. **Shri Dharmalingam:** Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telephone Exchange Board at Tirukoitur, South Arcot District is completely spoiled and is not working properly for a long time;

(b) whether complaints have been received from the subscribers; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No. The exchange was installed in 1962 and has been working satisfactorily.

(b) and (c). Routine complaints from subscribers as and when received are promptly attended to.

New Schools in Kerala

4506. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications received for new schools for 1966-67 in Kerala State:

(b) the number of new schools sanctioned; and

(c) the criteria adopted for sanctioning new schools?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Suicide Cases in India

4507. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:

Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Bade:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of suicide cases is increasing every year in India; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reduce the number of such cases?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Supreme Court Judgment in Land Acquisition Case

4508. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court had decided on the 9th February, 1966 in the case of Madhya Pradesh Government and others v/s Vishnu Prashad Sharma of Durg and others against the justification of successive decisions under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act in respect of the notification under Section 4 in respect of different areas indicated in it;

(b) if so, how it will affect the proceedings of acquisition being carried out by the Delhi Administration and other States in respect of large areas notified for acquisition by them for different purposes during the last two years; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to remove deficiencies created by the above judgment?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Sharan Shukla): (a) The Supreme Court upheld on the 9th February 1966, in the case of the Madhya Pradesh Government and others *vs.* Vishnu Prashad Sharma of Durg and others, the judgement of the Madhya Pradesh High Court that there can be no successive notifications under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act with respect to land in the locality specified in one notification under Section 4(i) of the Land Acquisition Act.

(b) and (c). Notifications under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act have been issued by the Delhi Administration for large-scale acquisition of land for the planned development of Delhi. So far as these acquisition proceedings are concerned, the Division Bench of the Punjab High Court has held on the 8th May 1964 that in relation to their facts, successive notifications under Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act issued by the Delhi Administration were valid. This judgement was given after taking into consideration the judgement of the Madhya Pradesh High Court. Against the decision of the Punjab High Court an appeal is pending before the Supreme Court of India.

Sales Tax Collections

4509. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of sales tax collected in Delhi in each financial year from 1952-53 to 1965-66;

(b) the amount collected in individual items or groups of items during the above period; and

(c) the amount of Central Sales Tax collected every year since its inception up to 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Three statements containing the relevant information are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6163/66].

मद्य-निषेध

4510. **श्री दे० शि० पाटिल :**
श्री दे० जी० नायक :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावड़ा ।

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस समय किन-किन राज्यों में पूर्ण मद्य-निषेध है और किन-किन राज्यों में आंशिक मद्य निषेध है ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल) : मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र, और गुजरात में पूर्ण मद्य-निषेध लागू है । आंध्र प्रदेश, आसाम, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, मैसूर, उड़ीसा और पंजाब राज्यों में तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र हिमाचल प्रदेश में आंशिक मद्य-निषेध है ।

Development of Andamans

4511. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the development of Andamans;

(b) whether any comprehensive programme has been drawn up specially for reclamation of land and cultivation of rubber plants there;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the total estimated exenditure on the programme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A note on the progress made in the development of the Andamans is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library. See* No. LT-6164/66].

(b) to (d). An inter-departmental Team was set up to draw up an integrated resource development programme for these islands. The Team's report has been placed in the Library of Parliament. The reclamation of land and its exploitation for agriculture including plantation crops, is an important programme recommended by this team. About 1,25,000 acres have been visualised for clearance during the next 10 to 15 years. The climate and soil characteristics obtaining in these islands make the cultivation of rubber among the best uses of this land. A Rubber Research-*Cum*-Development Station covering an area of 500 acres is being set up in South Andaman at a cost of about 40 lakhs. This is intended to be the precursor to the development of the commercial plantation of rubber on a large scale. A preliminary project outline covering the development of rubber plantations on about 30,000 acres has been prepared. To begin with a project covering about 10,000 acres in Katchal (Nicobar Group of islands) is being finalised and processed for immediate sanction; this is expected to cost about Rs. 400 lakhs.

The total expenditure involved in the land reclamation programme has not been worked out in detail, but on a broad estimate it would cost about Rs. 750 lakhs.

Development of Chanda District

4512. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop Chanda District of Maharashtra State under the Ministry's Special Area Development Programme; and

(b) what particular industries are proposed to be set up there?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Discussions were held with the representatives of the Maharashtra Government regarding the question of taking up Chanda District for development under the Special Areas Development Programme. The State Government was requested to prepare of brief outline

of specific projects/programmes which could form part of the accelerated development plan for this area. This has since been received and is under examination by concerned experts here. A final decision regarding the development programme for this area including the setting up of Industries is expected to be taken after a discussion with the State Government, the Planning Commission and other Ministries of the Government of India who are concerned.

Arrest of Mizo Constable under D.I.R.

4513. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Mizo Constable of the 2nd Assam Police Battalion has been arrested under the Defence of India Act; and

(b) if so, the particulars of the prejudical documents that were found in his possession?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose these particulars at this stage, when the investigation is yet to be completed.

Student Workers of National Atlas Organisation

4514. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the academic qualifications which were laid down in Student Workers Scheme when first initiated by the National Atlas Organisation;

(b) The academic qualifications of the Student Workers employed in 1964-65 by the National Atlas Organisation;

(c) whether all of them were bona fide students of the Calcutta University or some other University; and

(d) whether student workers were authorised to handle restricted toposheets of the Survey of India and if so, whether their antecedents were verified?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No academic qualifications were laid down.

(b) 86 were students of post-graduate classes of geography, geology and other allied subjects, 65 were students of undergraduate classes of geography, geology, economics, commerce and other subjects and 2 were students of engineering and technical subjects.

(c) All were bona fide university students with the exception of two, one of whom was a student of the Jadavpur Polytechnic and the other of the Calcutta Technical School.

(d) The student workers were allowed to handle restricted toposheets under strict supervision. Their antecedents were not verified.

Toposheets of Survey of India

4515. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by the National Atlas Organisation on Scientists Pool Officers' note regarding discrepancy of toposheets of the Survey of India;

(b) the position about the physical stock verification of the toposheets of the Survey of India and the number of sheets missing from the National Atlas Organisation although it is a protected area; and

(c) the procedure for the toposheets of the Survey of India being issued to an individual by the National Atlas Organisation?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) It is not known to which note reference is being made. However, no discrepancy of toposheets has been noticed.

(b) Physical verification of the entire stock is carried out regularly and that for the current year is in progress. No loss of any toposheets has come to notice so far.

(c) Toposheets are issued to individual workers against their receipts and under authorization of the officers under whom they work.

National Atlas Organisation

4516. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Director of the National Atlas Organisation intimated the Survey of India and the Ministry of Defence before making photostat copies of the toposheets and tracings of interpreted landuse from aerial mosaics; and

(b) whether the issue of steel almirah to Scientists Pool Officer by the National Atlas Organisation and the payment of conveyance charges to him were in accordance with Government's procedure?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shops for Repatriates from Burma

4517. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry have issued instructions to the Ministry of Health and Family Planning to allot and reserve a few shops to the repatriates from Burma in the Govind Ballab Pant Market, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry of Health have agreed to release a few shops to the repatriates; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Allotment to Repatriates from Burma

4518. Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration have not so far issued instructions to the local bodies i.e., Municipal Corporation, New Delhi, Municipal Committee and Delhi Development Authority to allot shops, plots and accommodation to the repatriates from Burma on priority basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

c) whether it is also a fact that due to non-receipt of instructions, these local bodies are not assigning any priority in the matter of accommodation, shops and plots?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Delhi Administration have issued instructions to the local bodies on 18-9-1965 to accord priority to Burma repatriates for allotment of shops and plots for building etc.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Loans to Repatriates from Burma

4519. Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Administration is not paying rehabilitation loan to the Burmese repatriates in lumpsum as other States are doing;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration had approached the Ministry of Rehabilitation to allow them to pay

Rs. 2000 in one instalment but the Ministry has not agreed;

(c) whether the Delhi Administration is also levying 6 percent interest on the rehabilitation loan; and

(d) if the reply to parts (a), (b) and (c) above be in the affirmative, the reasons for this anomaly?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) A business loan of Rs. 1000 or above is paid to the repatriates from Burma in two instalments as is done by most of the other State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. However, the rate of interest is determined from time to time.

(d) As the loans are granted according to the terms and conditions of the scheme, question of anomaly does not arise.

पश्चिम बंगाल में बरामद किये गये हथियार

4520. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 5 अप्रैल, 1966 को पश्चिम बंगाल के हावड़ा, हुगली, मुर्शिदाबाद और 24 परगना जिलों में रिवाल्वर तथा बन्दूकें, काफी मात्रा में बम, तेजाब, पेट्रोल और अन्य घातक सामान बरामद किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इसमें चीन-समर्थक वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों का हाथ है जिन्हें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को भेजे गये आदेशों के अधीन अप्रैल के अन्त तक रिहा कर दिया जा रहा है ;

(ग) पश्चिम बंगाल के लोगों को चीन द्वारा दिये गये हथियारों व विस्फोटक पदार्थों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) देश में अशान्ति फैलाने वाले चीन समर्थक कम्युनिस्टों को सरकार द्वारा रिहा किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(घ) वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मामलों की पुनरीक्षा के आधार पर रिहाइयां की जाती हैं ।

Retrenchment of Teachers in Delhi

4521. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a stir among the teachers of Delhi Municipal Corporation against the proposal of retrenchment of teachers; and

(b) if so, the percentage of existing teachers to be retrenched and the reasons for their retrenched?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

University Education

4522. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students receiving University Education per thousand of the population during 1965-66, State-wise;

(b) the causes of lopsided development of education; and

(c) the special measures being taken to bring each State on par with other States in the matter of university education?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The information

for 1965-66 is not yet available. However, the number of students receiving University Education per thousand of the population during 1964-65 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6165/66].

(b) The disparities in the numbers of students per thousand population in the States are the result of a variety of causes; such as, the popular demand for higher education in each State, the enrolments and progress achieved at the school level, general awareness and need for higher education, the level of social and economic development, etc.

(c) While efforts are being made to promote coordination of University education through the University Grants Commission, it is not feasible to bring all States at par in the matter of higher education in view of varying local conditions.

National Scholarships to Science Graduates

4523. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of national scholarships that have been awarded on the result of the B.Sc. examination of 1965-66 batch along with the rate of scholarships and the date from which such amount of scholarship will be payable to the scholars;

(b) whether the scholarship in question has been paid and if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay;

(c) whether Government propose to make such scholarships available to the students immediately before the time of the admissions to post-graduate classes so that such scholarships may give relief to the poor students in meeting admision and hostel charges; and

(d) whether it is proposed to make payment of such scholarships every month and, if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) 289;

The rate of scholarship is Rs. 100 p.m. and Rs. 110 p.m. if one is residing in a hostel. The scholarship is admissible from the month of admission to the next higher course.

(b) Payments are made by the State Governments who are responsible for the administration of the scheme. The exact amount paid during 1965-66 to students who passed B.Sc. is not yet known. It will be known in June, 1966. However the total amount disbursed under the scheme to the scholarship holders for all courses and stages of education upto 31st January, 1966 was Rs. 50·80 lakhs against the total central allocation of Rs. 73 lakhs.

(c) An entitlement card is sent to each selected candidate by the examining body soon after the reults are declared. The card entitles the candidate to seek admission for higher studies without payment of fees and other charges which are adjusted on receipt of the scholarship amount from the State Government.

(d) The Government of India have already introduced a revised payment procedure to ensure expeditious payments to the scholars. Under this procedure, the State Governments are required to make payments of the scholarship money every month.

Indo-Pakistan Athletic Meets

4524. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move afoot to revive the Indo-Pak. Athletic meets which have remained suspended for long;

(b) if so, whether he has been approached in the matter; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes; there appears to be such a move.

(b) Not yet, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Tour of Indian Musicians to Moscow

4525. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a batch of Indian musicians left for Moscow recently on a cultural programme;

(b) if so, the details of the musicians and their tour programme; and

(c) the amount of the foreign exchange involved?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sarvashri Vijay Raghav Rao (Flute player), J. Abhayankar (Tabla player), G. S. Sachdev (Flute player),

USSR	6.4.66 to 25.4.66
Czechoslovakia	26.4.66 to 4.5.66
Hungary	4.5.66 to 19.5.66
Bulgaria	19.5.66 to 25.5.66

(c) Nil.

Chief Ministers' Conference

4526. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Conference of Chief Ministers was recently held at Delhi to discuss certain problems facing the country at present; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the conclusions if any, arrived at?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Presumably the Honourable Members refer to a Conference held on 9th and 10th April, 1966. If so, that Conference was called at the instance of the Union Food and Agriculture Ministry to consider the food problem and related matter.

Mizos crossing over to Pakistan

4527. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report that 6 gangs of armed Mizos crossed into East Pakistan recently;

(b) if so, the circumstances in which they succeeded in crossing the border; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). There is no confirmation of the press report that six gangs of armed Mizos have recently crossed into East Pakistan. However, Mizo National Front volunteers have been crossing over to East Pakistan to bring arms and ammunition from there. Patrolling has been intensified to unearth the arms and to bring the hostiles to book.

Units of Fertilizer Corporation of India

4528. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production capacity of some of the units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India can be easily doubled;

(b) whether the schemes to expand those units have been considered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The question of installation of additional capacity for production of fertilizers by expanding the capacity of some of the existing units of the Fertilizer Corporation, is under consideration. Details have yet to be worked out and decision taken.

Land for Fertilizer Factories

4529. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the land in acreage purchased

by all the units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India separately;

(b) the acreage of land used for actual factories, residential quarters and for other purposes by all Units, separately;

(c) the acreage of land lying waste in each unit separately; and

(d) the planning for the same?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The Fertilizer Corporation has, at present, three Units in production viz., Sindri in Bihar, Nangal in Punjab and Trombay in Maharashtra. The acreage of land in possession of these Units and their utilisation are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Unit	Total acreage of land in possession of the factory authorities	Acreage of land used for actual factories, residential quarters & for other purposes	Acreage of land lying un-used	Planning for the un-used land
1	SINDRI .	6652·62	6026·03	626·59	Out of the un-used land, 131·59 acres constitute tanks, drains and waste land and 320 acres are scattered in the township and will be gradually developed and utilised for further expansion of Colonies' parks, markets etc. The balance is partly kept reserved for further expansion of the factory and partly earmarked for establishment of a TNT factory.
2	NANGAL .	2587·00	1681·00	906·00	560 acres of the un-used land has been placed at the disposal of the District authorities for allotment under the Land Utilisation Act. The remaining 346 acres are under brickkilns, river and choes etc.
3	TROMBAY	825·00	625·00	200·00	The un-used land is kept reserved for further expansion of the factory.

Jobs for Educated Housewives

4530. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Education Commission has recommended a system of training to encourage educated housewives to take up gainful part-time jobs to eliminate waste of highly-qualified women who confine their activities to their homes after marriage;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The Commission's

Report is expected to be received by the 30th June, 1966.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Deputation Quota in I.A.S. from Mysore

4531. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies in the Deputation Quota of the I.A.S. Cadre in New Delhi Central Service from the State of Mysore at present;

(b) the reasons for not filling these vacancies to the detriment of the State of Mysore; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to fill up the Quota?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) In a sanctioned strength of 145 of the I.A.S. Cadre of Mysore, a provision has been made for 28 posts for the Centre. Against this, there are 22 officers serving at present at the Centre.

(b) Against sanctioned strength of 145, the actual strength is only 114. Proportionately, 22 officers have been appointed at the Centre.

(c) As soon as the actual strength of the Cadre increases, the Central quota to the extent provided in the rules will be utilised.

Detention of Calcutta Industrialists

4532. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 54 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any further evidence has come to light to justify the continued detention under the Defence of India Rules of the Calcutta industrialists;

(b) whether their connection with a Pakistani espionage network has definitely been established; and

(c) if so, what further steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A full report on the subject matter of the question is still awaited from the State Government who have been reminded.

M/s. Bennett Coleman & Co.

4533. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 33 on the 16th February, 1966 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken in favour of the criminal prosecution of the persons responsible for the misappropriation and fraudulent practices by M/s. Benett Coleman & Co. as established, by the Vivian Bose Commission, the report of Shri S. P. Chopra as Inspector, and the investigation report of the Special Police Establishment; and

(b) if not, the reasons for such inordinate delay in taking action?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Reference is invited to the reply to a supplementary question asked by Shri Indrajit Gupta on question No. 33 on 16th February, 1966. According to the advice received from the Attorney General, further investigations have been completed. The Attorney General is being consulted again on the report of the investigation. Final decision is expected to be taken as soon as the advice of the Attorney General is received.

खम्बात तेल क्षेत्र

4534. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या **पैट्रोलियम और रसायन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने खम्बात के तेल क्षेत्र को संरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस क्षेत्र का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पैट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री अलगेसन) : (क) कैम्बे (खम्बात) गैस क्षेत्र के गैस इकट्ठा करने वाले केन्द्र को गुजरात सरकार ने संरक्षित क्षेत्र घोषित किया है।

(ख) गैस इकट्ठा करने वाले केन्द्र के अन्तर्गत लगभग 332 × 244 मीटर क्षेत्र है।

Drama Movement in States

4535. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government offer an annual grant to found and promote a drama movement in the States; and

(b) if so, the details of the grant, State-wise for the last financial year?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The various schemes under which grants were given for the promotion of theatre-movement have remained in abeyance since 1964-65 as a measure of economy. No fresh grant was, therefore, sanctioned during 1965-66 for the purpose.

Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur

4536. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the establishment of the fertilizer factory at Gorakhpur; and

(b) when this factory is going to start production?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) The site preparation is complete and work on the building foundations is in progress. Contracts for all the plants and machinery required for the project have already been concluded and a major part of the machinery ordered has also been received at site. Erection work of the plants has been started. Work on the utilities, *viz.*, power installations, water installations and sewerage facilities is in progress and is expected to be completed by December, 1966. The work on the township is also in progress and the buildings are expected to be ready during the first quarter of 1967.

(b) By the end of 1967.

Police Excess in Ghoga Village, Delhi

4537. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the inquiry into the police firing in Ghoga village on the 14th November, 1965 has held some policemen responsible for causing grievous hurt to some persons;

(b) whether the District Magistrate, Delhi has accordingly initiated action against the policemen concerned; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A case under Sections 326/34 I.P.C. has been registered and is under investigation.

नये केन्द्रीय स्कूल

4538. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:**
श्री बड़े:
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों की सहायता से दस और केन्द्रीय स्कूल खोलने की घोषणा की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कुल कितने स्कूल चलाये जायेंगे ;

(ग) ये स्कूल किन किन स्थानों में खोले जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इन स्कूलों में अध्यापकों के वेतन-क्रम क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सौन्दरम् रामचन्द्रन्): (क) जी, हां । दस से अधिक स्थानों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

(ख) 1966-67 में लगभग 100 स्कूलों के कार्यारंभ पर ही सही संख्या का पता लग सकेगा ।

(ग) हाल ही में शिलांग, गोहाटी, जोरहाट और रांची में चार स्कूल खोले गए हैं । अन्य विचाराधीन स्थान हैं :—

श्रीनगर, जम्मू, लखनऊ, खडगपुर, भुवनेश्वर, बरहामपुर, कोयम्बतूर, तिरुचिरापल्ली, मदुरै ।

(घ) अध्यापकों के वेतनमान इस प्रकार हैं :—

(1) प्रिंसिपल :—400-25-500-30-590-द० रो० 30-800-30-द०रो० 830-35-900 रु०

(2) उत्तर स्नातक अध्यापक : 250-10-290-15-380 द० रो० 15-470 रु०

(3) प्रशिक्षित स्नातक अध्यापक : 170-10-290-द० रो० 15-380 रु०

(4) ड्राइंग । गृह विज्ञान । शारीरिक प्रशिक्षण अनुदेशक 170-10-290- द० रो० 15- 380 रु०

(5) प्राथमिक अध्यापक : 118-4-170-द० रो० 5-200 -द० रो० 5-225 रु० ।

मकान-निर्माण उद्योगों के कर्मचारी

4539. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा:**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:
श्री बड़े:
श्री दी० च० शर्मा:
डा० महादेव प्रसाद:

क्या **श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मकान-निर्माण उद्योगों में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों की सेवाओं को नियमित करने के लिये एक त्रिपक्षीय समिति नियुक्त करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब; और

(ग) किस आधार पर ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) जी, नहीं। इस संबंध में लोक सभा के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 676 दिनांक 23-2-1966 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Sealing of Border

4540. **Shri N. R. Laskar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Liladhar Kotoki:
Shri R. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been considering the steps to seal the Mizo Hills district border with East

Pakistan to prevent the escape of hostiles into that country and their return from there with arms into Mizo hills; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Vidya Charan Shukla): (a) and (b). Necessary steps have been taken to prevent the escape of hostiles across the Mizo Hills district border with East Pakistan as well as their return from there with arms into Mizo Hills. Further measures are constantly under consideration.

Industrial Technical Institutes

4541. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two more Industrial Technical Institutes will be opened in Delhi during the academic year beginning in July, 1966; and

(b) the State-wise number of such institutes?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) There is proposal for the establishment of two new Industrial Training Institutes in Delhi from August, 1966.

(b) A statement showing the State-wise number of Industrial Training Institutes is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6166/66].

Technical Apprenticeship Scheme

4542. Dr. Mahadeva Prasad: Will the Minister of **Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an apprenticeship scheme which provides training of craftsmen under the actual factory conditions in the various industrial establishments, for those students who have completed courses in the Industrial Technical Institutes; and

(b) if so, the number of such trainees in various industrial institutes in different States?

The Minister of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6167/66].

पालम हवाई अड्डे पर एक मजिस्ट्रेट का लूटा जाना

4543. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री पृथ्वीराज सिंह :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 12 अप्रल, 1966 को दो सशस्त्र व्यक्तियों ने नई दिल्ली पालम हवाई अड्डे के समीप दिल्ली के एक मजिस्ट्रेट श्री एस० एल० सूरी को लूट लिया था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की जांच की है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल): (क) 12 अप्रैल, 1966 की रात को नई दिल्ली के पालम हवाई अड्डे के समीप दो सशस्त्र व्यक्तियों द्वारा एक अवैतनिक मजिस्ट्रेट को लूटे जाने की रिपोर्ट हुई है।

(ख) तथा (ग). पुलिस मामले की जांच कर रही है ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी

4545. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय में उन अराजपत्रित पदों की संख्या कितनी है जिन पर विशेष

भत्ते (दैनिक अथवा मासिक) दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) उन पदों पर कितने कर्मचारी भूतपूर्व वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान तथा सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों सहित, लगातार तीन वर्षों से काम कर रहे हैं और उनको तीन वर्षों से अधिक समय तक कार्य करते रहने की अनुमति देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) गत पांच वर्षों में कितने व्यक्तियों को इन पदों से बदला गया; और

(घ) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) : (क) पांच।

(ख) एक। सरकारी काम की कुशल व्यवस्था के हित में।

(ग) सोलह।

(घ) सामान्य बदलियां तथा तैनाती (नियुक्तियां) ड्यूटियों के परिभ्रमण में आती है अथवा संबंधित व्यक्तियों के अनुरोधों पर।

Use of Gas in Assam

4546. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire gas in Namrup and other places of Assam is profitably put to use; and

(b) if not, how much annual loss is incurred in burning out the gas?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) During 1965, Oil India Limited produced about 389 million cubic metres of gas of which 35 million cubic metres were utilised for field purposes, 110 million cubic metres sold to the Assam Oil Company Limited, Assam State Electricity Board, Tingri Gas Grid and Brick Kilns and the remaining quantity was flared or returned to reservoir. Oil India Limited has undertaken to supply a little over 1 million cubic metres of gas per day to the Assam State Electricity Board, Assam Oil Company Limited, Fertilizer Corporation of India, Tingri gas grid and brick kilns when these projects are in a position to take the full requirements.

During 1965, the Assam Oil Company Limited produced 63 million cubic metres of gas which was utilised by the company for field purposes and domestic consumption.

(b) As there was no demand for the balance of the gas produced by Oil India Limited, the question of loss does not arise.

Oil Deposits in U.P.

4547. Shri Rajdeo Singh:
Shri Balkrishna Singh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil has been found in Jaunpur district in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

बेरोजगारी बीमा योजना

4548. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :

क्या श्रम, रोजगार तथा पुनर्वास मंत्री 9 मार्च, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या

420 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्थायी श्रम समिति ने बेरोजगारी बीमा योजना संबंधी प्रारूप योजना को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

श्रम, रोजगार और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) मार्च, 1966 से अब तक स्थायी श्रम समिति या भारतीय श्रम सम्मेलम की कोई बैठक नहीं हुई ।

Commercial utilisation of Research Work

4549. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the commercial utilisation of the research work done in the country's laboratories is not satisfactory;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for better commercial utilisation thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). It is not correct to characterize the state of utilization of research work done in the national laboratories as "not satisfactory". Utilization of research is a continuing process and depends upon the state of industrial development relations in regard to foreign collaboration and several other economic, technological and international factors. The utilization of research work done by national laboratories received a considerable impetus as a result of the recent policies directed towards self-reliance in the field of industrial development. The position is not unsatisfactory though it can always be improved upon.

Steps taken for the better utilization of the results of research in the national laboratories include the following:—

1. Efforts are being made to interest the industry in the research projects of the national laboratories from the beginning and the industry is encouraged to sponsor research in the national laboratories.

2. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has set up a Technical Information Centre at Bombay in participation with the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association to identify the problems faced by the industry, refer them to the national laboratories in the field and feed back the results of research for utilization by the industry.

3. Efforts are being made to set up Technical Information Centres for other industries also. The C.S.I.R. has approved the setting up of a Centre for the Instruments Industry.

4. With a view to bringing research and industry closer, a get-together of research and industry was organised during December last. The get-together has identified some 237 national research projects of high priority, and has also recommended some research and development policies. Action to implement these recommendations has been initiated.

5. The C.S.I.R. is giving every encouragement to the movement of Cooperative Research Associations. In addition to strengthening support to the already established Cooperative Research Associations, the C.S.I.R. has been able to persuade successfully the

Cement and Electronics industries to form Cooperative Research Associations. Efforts are also afoot to form Cooperative Research Associations for the Automobile, Bricks and Tiles and Cables Industries.

6. The C.S.I.R. is also considering experimenting on financial support to individual industries to set up research and development units of their own.

Discussion with Poland for Fertilizer Unit

4550. Shri Firodia: Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently discussed with the Minister of Foreign Trade of Poland for the setting up of a fertilizer unit; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

आजीवन कारावास वाले कैदियों की रिहाई

4551. **डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बाल्मीकी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री ना० नि० पटेल
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :
श्रीमती गंगा देवी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्रीमती बसन्त कुंवर बा :
श्री सोलंकी
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले 15 वर्षों में आजीवन कारावास वाले ऐसे कितने कैदियों को रिहा किया गया है, जो छूट की अवधि को निकाल कर कारावास की अपनी 20 वर्ष की अवधि पूरी कर चुके थे ;

(ख) ऐसे कितने कदी हैं जिन्हें अपनी कारावास की अवधि पूरी होने पर भी नहीं छोड़ा गया है ; और

(ग) उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री (पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) से (ग) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

तिहाड़ जेल में आजीवन कैदी

4552. **श्री बड़े :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बाल्मीकी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री ना० नि० पटेल :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह म हीडा :
श्रीमती गंगा देवी :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री दाजी :
श्रीमती बसन्त कुंवर बा :
श्री सोलंकी :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री ने 11 फरवरी, 1966

को तिहाड़ जेल का निरीक्षण किया था जहां आजीवन क़ैदियों ने मंत्री महोदय से अपनी कठिनाइयों तथा उन की कारावास-अवधि समाप्त हो जाने के पश्चात् भी सरकार द्वारा उन्हें रिहा न किये जाने के बारे में शिकायतें की थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन की शिकायतों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) जी, हां गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में एक अभिनन्दनपत्र प्रस्तुत किया गया था जिसमें कुछ प्रश्न उठाये गये थे ।

(ख) और (ग). सदन के सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखा गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT—6168 / 66]।

आजीवन कैदी

4553. **श्री ना० नि० पटेल :**
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बाल्मीकी :
श्री बड़े :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्रीमती गगा देवी :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महीडा :
श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्रीमती बसन्त कुंवर बा :
श्री सोलंकी :
श्री प्रिय गुप्त :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि द्वितीय श्रेणी के आजीवन कैदियों को छूट की अवधि सहित 20 वर्ष जेल में रहना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के कैदियों को उन की नियत दण्ड अवधि पूरी होने पर भी अपनी मर्जी से जेल में रोक सकती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो आजीवन कैदियों की छूट सहित अवधि समाप्त हो जाने पर रिहा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री (पू० शे० नास्कर) : (क) तथा (ख). कानून की दृष्टि से आजीवन कारावास का तात्पर्य बन्दी के शेष जीवन के लिये कारावास से है, जब तक कि संबंधित सरकार द्वारा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 401 के अधीन उसका परिहार न किया जाय । केवल परिहार की अवधि निकालने के लिये आजीवन कारावास को 20 वर्ष का कारावास समझा जाता है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली में अध्यापकों के ग्रेड

4554. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :
श्री बड़े :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजधानी के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के लगभग 300 अध्यापकों को 1 जनवरी, 1955 से 120—8—200—10—300 का ग्रेड नहीं

दिया गया है किन्तु सितम्बर, 1956 से दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने 8 जनवरी, 1955 को एक परिपत्र जारी किया था जिसमें यह कहा गया था कि जो अध्यापक विशेष रूप से मिडिल स्कूलों के लिये नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं उन्हें उपरोक्त ग्रेड 1 जनवरी, 1955 से दिया जाय ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन लगभग 300 अध्यापकों को उपरोक्त ग्रेड न देने का क्या कारण है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म्० क० चागला) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

दिल्ली के अध्यापकों का वेतन निश्चित करना

4555. **श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :
डा० लक्ष्मीमल्ल सिंघवी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने राजधानी के उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों में काम करने वाले ट्रेन्ड स्नातकों का वेतन-क्रम निश्चित करने के संबंध में 7 जुलाई, 1965 को एक परिपत्र (सरक्यूलर) जारी किया था ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त परिपत्र के अनुसार 7 जुलाई, 1965 से वेतन निश्चित होना था ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उन का वेतन अभी तक निश्चित नहीं किया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री म्० क० चागला) : (क) से (ग) . जी, हां।

(घ) इस कार्य में लम्बी अवधि के व्यक्तिगत सेवा अभिलेखों की जांच शामिल है। सरकार ने इस मामले में प्रशासन से शीघ्रता करने के लिए कहा है।

विद्रोही मिजो लोगों का पाकिस्तान में शरण लेना

4556. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री बूटा सिंह :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
श्री बाजी :
श्री शिव नारायण :
श्री त्रिविक्रम कुमार चौधरी :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विद्रोही मिजो लोगों ने पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में शरण ली है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये विद्रोही मिजो लोग कुछ सरकारी अधिकारियों का अपहरण कर के अपने साथ ले गये हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान को कोई नोट भेजा गया है तथा इस बारे में पाकिस्तान से क्या उत्तर मिला है ?

गृह-कार्य मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मन्त्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा सम्भरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) यह ज्ञात नहीं है, कि उन विद्रोही मिजो लोगों, जो सीमा पार करके पूर्वी पाकिस्तान चले गये है, शरण देने के लिये पाकिस्तान की सरकार को औपचारिक प्रार्थना की है।

(ख) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है।

(ग) पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों को कई ऐसे प्रार्थना पत्र भेजे हैं, कि मिजो विद्रोहियों द्वारा पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में पकड़ कर

ले जाये गये, तथा वहां रोके गये किसी भी भारतीय नागरिक को हमें वापस कर दें पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने उत्तर रूप में यह सूचित किया है कि जो भी भारतीय अधिकारी पूर्वी पाकिस्तान में पाया हुआ होगा, उसे भारत वापस भेज दिया जायगा।

Teaching of Science in Delhi Schools

4557. Shri Ram Swarup: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools in Delhi, both Government and aided, where arrangements for teaching Science subjects like Physics and Chemistry in higher secondary classes do not exist;

(b) the steps taken by Government to arrange the teaching of these subjects in all the schools; and

(c) the time by which it is expected to be arranged.

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Delhi Administration and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Smuggling of Arms into West Bengal

4558. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaiya:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report published in the *Patriot*, dated the 31st March, 1966 that large quantities of foreign arms have been smuggled into West Bengal during the recent weeks;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Enquiries made into the matter did not confirm the reports of foreign arms being smuggled into West Bengal.

Telephone Connections in Delhi

4559. Shri Ram Swarup: Will the Minister of **Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applicants for telephone connections under the non-O.Y.T. category registered with the Tis Hazari Exchange, Delhi as far back as 1958 have been recently informed that it might take many more years to grant telephones to them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, when the demand on that Exchange has already been declared upto December, 1957;

(c) the total number of applications registered in 1958, monthwise, with that Telephone Exchange under O.Y.T. and non-O.Y.T. categories; and

(d) the time expected to be taken to clear them?

The Minister of State in the Departments of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) and (b). The installed capacity in the Tis Hazari Exchange is almost full and it is not possible to give further connections, except in extremely urgent cases, till the capacity in the area is appreciably increased. It is expected that it will be possible to give some connections, though only to a limited extent and that too mainly to the O.Y.T. category, in the next few months when some rearrangements are carried out consequent to installation of additional equipment in the neighbouring exchange in Delhi Gate. Non-OYT applicants who have enquired about the position of their cases have been informed that considerable delays are likely in meeting their demand.

(c) *Month*	*Non-OYT*	*OYT*
Jan.	151	52
Feb.	162	42
March	122	42
April	140	46
May	172	47
June	186	12
July	245	33
August	177	44
Sept.	203	49
Oct.	406	28
Nov.	212	32
Dec.	178	31
Total	2354	458

(d) Connections to the non-OYT applicants as a regular measure are likely to be released only in about 4 years time when the proposed new Exchange at Idgah is cut into service. Majority of demands for OYT connections upto 30th March 1965 have however been cleared this area.

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12 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICES AND MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

(Query)

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of a call attention motion. Initially, I thought it would not be admissible. The whole incident is very regrettable. Would the Minister make a statement?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It is admitted. Shall I read it? I have got it here. Why make a fool of me in this manner?

Mr. Speaker: I am just asking him whether he is prepared to answer it.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): He says the Speaker is making a fool of him. I am pointing out that whatever his status may be, you have no hand in it.

Mr. Speaker: I am saying that in spite of my initial reaction that it was not admissible, because it is so regrettable, I am allowing it and am asking the Minister whether he would be prepared to make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If the Minister makes a statement *suo motu*, how can I ask questions?

Mr. Speaker: I am allowing it. Is the Minister prepared to answer?

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): What about those who have not signed the call attention notice? They will not be allowed to ask questions?

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members want more facts to be gathered, we might give the Minister some time. Otherwise, I will ask him to make a statement now.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Urban Development (Shri Bhagavati): I would like to collect more information and make a statement tomorrow or the day after, though I have some facts with me now.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow he might make a statement. Would that be all right?—Yes. He may make a statement tomorrow. I will allow this call attention notice.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): I have already written to you and we had given notices of adjournment motions and also call attention notices about starvation deaths in Orissa. I was told you will take it up . .

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices from many Members. Maharaja P. K. Deo has been writing to me again and again. The adjournment motion could not be admitted. But I am inclined to admit one call attention notice, and advise Members just now that it is admitted. Tomorrow or day after we can take up that also.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है उसे मेहरबानी कर के सुन लिया जाय ।

Mr. Speaker: Could the Minister make a statement about famine conditions in Orissa tomorrow or day after?

The Minister of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Co-operation (Shri C. Subramaniam): I have answered it ever so many times, I cannot be giving new facts. (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का सवाल है. . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री बागड़ी : आप सुन तो लें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब कह रहा हूं तो मेरी बात हो लेने दीजिये । मैं आप को सुन लूंगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : यह फर्क पड़ता है आगे से आदमी बोलते हैं तब तो आप उन्हें सुन लेते हो लेकिन हमारे जैसे पीछे वालों को आप सुनते नहीं और उन्हें बैठा देते है । मैंने काम रोको प्रस्ताव का नोटिस दिया है, मेरे पास तार आये है आप के पास भी तार आये हैं और दूसरे नेताओं के भी पास तार आये है और स्थिति यह है कि आज उड़ीसा और पंजाब में अकाल की स्थिति है. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे यह कहने पर भी कि मैं आपको सुनूंगा आप बोलते चले गये और जो कुछ आपको कहना था वह कह दिया ।

This has been brought to my notice that the Minister there in Orissa has made a statement, and the Governor also has made a statement that he had seen some children on the road, picked them up and taken them to the orphanage or some such thing. This is in the notices, I do not know.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Yes, Sir. I have the Press cuttings with me and I can give the facts.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I have been there the other day.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am conveying it to the Minister.

Of course, we have had a discussion on the Food Ministry's Demands recently, but these are fresh facts that have come to light just now, and I am inclined that some statement might be made on them after making enquiries. If he is in possession of facts, it might be made tomorrow.

Shri C. Subramaniam: No, Sir. May I make a submission? I and the Prime Minister intend visiting Orissa State. After making a full study there and discussing with the Orissa Government, on the 16th I would be able to make a comprehensive statement, and Parliament fortunately is sitting on that date. (*Interruptions*).

Unless we make a proper study of it, or some information could be obtained before that, the same statement would be repeated which we have already made. (*Interruptions*).

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह काम रोको प्रस्ताव का विषय बन जाता है जब कि आप इसे कालिंग अटैंशन नोटिस के तौर पर ले रहे है । यह कौल अटैंशन नोटिस नहीं बल्कि काम रोको प्रस्ताव का विषय बन गया है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । मैं काम रोको प्रस्ताव की इजाजत नहीं दे रहा ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं इस पर कौल अटैंशन नोटिस नहीं बल्कि काम रोको प्रस्ताव चाहता हूं .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं काम रोको प्रस्ताव की इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूं ।

Answer to the call attention notice cannot be delayed for so long a time. Therefore, some statement will have to be made in a day or two, either tomorrow or at the most the day after. I cannot keep that pending for so many days.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I shall try to get the information from Orissa, and whatever information is available, certainly I shall place before the Hosue.

Mr. Speaker: Tomorrow or the day after?

Shri C. Subramaniam: Let it be the day after.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): What is this *burra saheb* attitude, when there are allegations, and reports in the papers—"I will get the information and place it on the Table of the House"?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I would like to take lessons from the hon. Member.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: He does not show even a little concern. People are dying. There is the statement of the Governor. He says "If you want, I will get this information". What is this attitude?

Mr. Speaker: Information has to be obtained.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: *Suo moto* he should have done that. Has he not got any responsibility? *Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Would the Members resume their seats, would they sit down, all of them?

श्री बागड़ी : आप के पास तार आये है, अन्य नेताओं के पास भी तार आये हैं । मेरे पास सैकड़ों तार आये हैं वहां उड़ीसा और पंजाब में अकाल की स्थिति है और मंत्री महोदय कह रहे हैं कि वह उड़ीसा प्रधान मंत्री के साथ जाने का विचार कर रहे है। लोग वहां भूख से मर रहे है और मंत्री महोदय को पता ही नहीं है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस पर काम रोको प्रस्ताव आने दीजिये यह कौलिंग अटैंशन की चीज नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर, । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें ।

Shri C. Subramaniam: May I also submit that we are also sending a team consisting of representatives of the Planning Commission and the Food Ministry to go to Orissa and to visit various places and to submit a report? That also would be available within a few days. Perhaps that would be more comprehensive. Therefore, if you would permit, as soon as the team's report is available, perhaps on Monday, I will be able to make a more comprehensive statement.

Mr. Speaker: Let the statement be made day after tomorrow. Whatever information he can get, he might make that statement.

श्री बागड़ी : सैकड़ों तार मेरे पास उड़ीसा और पंजाब अकाल के सम्बन्ध में आये हैं और मैं उनको सभा पटल पर रखना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तार आप दे दीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : उड़ीसा और पंजाब के अकाल के बारे में मैं एक मिनट में आपसे कहना चाहता हूं .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । बस हो गया जो कहना था वह आपने कह लिया ।

श्री बागड़ी : अकाल संहिता भी उनके पास नहीं है (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तारों को आपके ले लिया । आप को सुन भी लिया । अब और ज्यादा देर में इसे नहीं चलने दूंगा । माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : वह कह रहे हैं कि हम वहां जाकर हालत का अध्ययन करेंगे तो मेरा कहना है कि गवर्नर से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार और कौन हो सकता है और वह कह रहे है कि वहां पर बच्चे भूख से मर रहे हैं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे मना करने के बावजूद वह खड़े रह कर बोले जा रहे हैं । मैं हजार मर्तबा इन माननीय सदस्य को मना कर चुका लेकिन वह खत्म नहीं करते हैं बैठते नहीं और हमेशा हाउस की कार्यवाही में रुकावट डालते हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : उन को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये । अगर उन के पास इतिला नहीं है, तो वह वजीर किस बात के हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मेम्बर साहब मुझ से नहीं रोके जाते । मैं अब उन से कहूंगा कि वह बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे कहते हैं, लेकिन आप मंत्री को कुछ क्यों नहीं कहते ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने माननीय सदस्य को बहुत रोका है । मैं ने उन से कहा है कि वह बाहर चले जायें ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने क्या गुनाह किया है वहां के गवर्नर ने यही बात कही है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : गवर्नर को भी निकाल दिया जाये ।

श्री बागड़ी : सरकार के पास अकाल संहिता नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है और अगर कोई भूखों की बात कहता है, तो उस को बाहर निकाल दिया जाता है ।

[*Shri Bagri then left the House*]

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Speaker, I beg to submit that the subject matter of the adjournment motion....

Mr. Speaker: I have decided on his second suggestion as well. I have considered the matter very seriously. We had had just now a debate. It is not the occurrence of one day; it has been there as is alleged. I have not allowed the adjournment motion.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): When we moved on to this subject, you began with these remarks: "I have received notice of several adjournment motions and therefore, I have decided to have the call attention notice...."

Mr. Speaker: Did I say so?

Shri Nath Pai: Yes; I had followed you very carefully. Kindly bear with me and perhaps then my difficulty would be clear to you. I want to ask you a question.

Mr. Speaker: I did not mean that; it may have slipped out of my tongue; I have not that grasp over the English....

Shri Nath Pai: You have and we try to learn many things from you though we do not agree with you always. I gave a call attention notice on the shortage of kerosene in Bombay but it was disallowed inspite of the terrific conditions which I saw there. How many adjournment motions make one call attention so that I may submit them in order that my call attention can be taken up?

Mr. Speaker: If it is only to laugh at me and ridicule me, that might be a different thing. If I had told him definitely that I have received notices and—if it has escaped my lips—therefore, I have allowed the call attention notice, I never intended it. So far as I recollect, I did not say. How can it be said by me: I have received so many notices of adjournment motion and therefore I am allowing one call attention notice? Can it stand to reason? I may have made a mistake, I must admit but it cannot be the reason. I cannot allow an adjournment motion. I am allowing the call attention notice....

Shri Nath Pai: Which comes to the same thing.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I make a submission? About the statement that he is going to make, he is thinking of a comprehensive statement on the situation prevailing there. Here what we are concerned is with the statement of the governor of Orissa and also the statement made by the ex-education Minister of Orissa who says he personally visited the places and verified that 17 persons have died.

Mr. Speaker: I mentioned these things.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let him make an enquiry about these things and place the facts before the House.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): We are all, in the House, extremely worried about the situation that has developed in a part of the country. It is only fair that the minister concerned should be given due time in order to study this question in due perspective. The governor and the ministers of Orissa have made some specific statements.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उन्होंने इस मे पहले स्टडी क्यों नहीं किया ?

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) उन को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए ।

Therefore, may I suggest to you that we may not commit him to only tomorrow or the day after. He also is seized of the matter. It is very serious and urgent, and therefore we should leave it to the Minister, when he is ready to make a comprehensive statement, so that we might understand the whole situation.

Several hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that he may make a statement the day after tomorrow.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I have been anxious to say two things in addition to what has been said by you, and I have been so patient. I would not have listened if my hon. friend had not made the suggestion. I am glad that he has expressed concern. I wish this very same sentiment had been expressed by my hon. friend the Food Minister. He is so much overweighed with the responsibilities that he forgets common decencies also.

Sometime ago, he seriously contended that there were no starvation deaths. It was followed up by the remark of the Prime Minister. They said it here as well as abroad. Again and again, several of our friends had expressed concern. I can understand the feelings of so many of our Members; one of them has had to go out now, when they were complaining—out of order also and out of time—about the starvation deaths in different parts of the country, more especially in Orissa, in regard to which you were good enough to refer to the repeated representations made by my hon. friend Shtri P. K. Deo and also Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

Here and now we have got this definite evidence to refute the general statements our friends from the Treasury Benches have been making, from the Prime Minister down to the Food Minister, and to say that there are starvation deaths and other deaths due to starvation and other calamitous conditions of the people, because of starvation in certain definite areas of Orissa. It is in the face of these facts that we have brought these things to your notice and you were good enough to raise it here and we are very grateful to you. This House has been witness to what I consider to be not sufficiently responsible attitude from the Government, from the Minister....

An hon. Member: What does he mean? (*Interruption*).

Shri Ranga: If the Minister had only considered this matter just as important as we consider it to be, then, he should have considered it his duty, his own sacred duty, in the light of the information that has come, to come forward and to make urgent enquiries and get information from them and one of the Ministers could fly over to those places, if necessary, and see for himself. But he did not do that. Even when you were good enough to ask him, he was not good enough to say, "tomorrow morning we are going to do it." He wanted to have three weeks more when he himself or the Prime Minister would be good enough to go there and make comprehensive enquiries. Later on, he was trying to take shelter behind some kind of joint committee that they were going to send—a committee of Ministers and the Planning Commission. This attitude is what horrifies this House and

this is the attitude which is responsible for the excitement that prevails on this side of the House. It is not because we do not want to co-operate with you; it is because the House is being held to ransom, by taking advantage of these rules of procedure and themselves keeping all the information with themselves, and showing this callous attitude towards the House and towards the people who are starving and who are dying as a result of starvation.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Madhu Limaye.

Shri Tyagi (Dehradun): What is the matter under discussion, Sir?

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । आपने कहा है कि आप के पास कई स्थगन प्रस्ताव भी आए थे और ध्यानाकर्षण के नोटिस भी आए थे । आप ने स्थगन प्रस्तावों को अस्वीकार कर दिया है और ध्यानाकर्षण का नोटिस आप ने स्वीकृत किया है । मैं आप का ध्यान नियम संख्या 58 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या यह पायंट आफ़ आर्डर मेरे रूलिंग पर है ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह बतान चाहता हूं कि यह काम-रोको प्रस्ताव का विषय कैसे बनता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बहस कहां है ? मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं हो सकता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह कैसे उठता है, यही तो मैं बता रहा हूं । यह इस लिए उठता है कि नियम 58 में साफ़ साफ़ लिखा है कि . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस में कुछ भी लिखा हो, लेकिन मैं जो फैसला दे दूं, उस पर पायंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं उठ सकता है कि उस को क्वेस्टन किया जाये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : आप मेरी बात सुन तो लीजिये । नियम 58 में लिखा है: "दि राइट टु मूव दि एजर्नमेंट आफ़ दि हाउस . . ."

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat. There can be no discussion on a decision which has already been taken by me.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो फैसला दे चुका हूं उसके बारे में कोई बात नहीं हो सकेगी ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि काम-रोको का विषय कैसे बनता है, आप जरा सुन लीजिये, काम-रोको प्रस्ताव रखने का सदस्यों का अधिकार है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब तक कन्सेन्ट न दूं, तब तक नहीं उठता ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह अधिकार का सवाल है, क्या यह किसी की इच्छा पर रहता है ? नियम के अन्दर यह अधिकार है, आप किस नियम के अन्दर इस को खत्म कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इस बात पर बहस नहीं कर सकते ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं बहस नहीं कर रहा हूं । मेरी बात सुन लीजिये । हम को नियम के अन्दर यह अधिकार है, किसी की इच्छा पर नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने इस को नामन्जूर किया है अपने ख्याल में सोच-विचार कर अब इस पर बहस नहीं हो सकती ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): You have been pleased to admit this calling attention notice on starvation deaths, which is a very important subject no doubt. I also gave notice

on a matter of public importance, namely, the loan of Rs. 3 crores to Jayanthi Shipping Company.... (*Interruption*). It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am not allowing it.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): अध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में दो सवाल बिलकुल उलझा दिये गये हैं । एक तो इत्तला का सवाल है और दूसरा मानक का सवाल है, स्टैण्डर्ड का सवाल है । इत्तिला के लिये आप माननीय मंत्री महोदय को एक दिन, दो दिन का समय दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां तक मानक का सवाल है, उस के लिये एक मिनट की भी फुरसत इन को नहीं देनी चाहिये । क्योंकि एक सवाल उठा अकाल संहिता का । मंत्री महोदय ने नवम्बर महीने में कहा था कि अकाल संहिता अंग्रेजों की चली आ रही है । उस पर. .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप देखिये कि अब उस पर आप बहस करते चले जायें तो ठीक नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं बहस नहीं कर रहा हूं । मैं तो सिर्फ यह पूछता हूं कि वह अकाल संहिता कहां है, अभी तक मंत्री महोदय ने आपके हुकम के बावजूद अकाल संहिता को सदन के पटल पर क्यों नहीं रखा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसका सवाल अभी नहीं उठता ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कब उठेगा । अगर आप इस तरह से अकाल के मामले को. . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उसका फैसला दे चुका हूं, उस पर बहस नहीं होगी । श्री जय सुख लाल हाथी ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अकाल संहिता है या नहीं है, मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इंटरप्ट न कीजिये ।

12.23 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF MINISTERS' ACT.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministers' (Allowances, Medical Treatment and other privileges) Amendment Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 460 in Gazette of India dated the 24th March, 1966 under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6148/66].

MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF TRIPARTITE MEETINGS

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the Main Conclusions of the following Tripartite Meetings:

(i) 2nd Session of the Industrial Committee on Leather Goods and Manufactories, held at Agra on February 5, 1966.

(ii) 1st Session of the Industrial Committee on Road Transport, held at New Delhi on February 15, 1966.

(iii) 24th Session of the Standing Labour Committee held at New Delhi on February 13-14, 1966.

(iv) 1st Session of the Industrial Committee on Chemical Industry held at Bombay on March 13, 1966. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-6149/66 to LT-6152/66].

(2) A copy of the Audited Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation for the year 1963-64,

under section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6153/66].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (7) of section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952:—

(i) The Mines Vocational Training Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 473 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1966.

(ii) The Mines Creche Rules, 1966, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 516 in Gazette of India dated the 9th April, 1966. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6154/66].

12.23½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FIFTH AND HUNERED AND SIXTH REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Hundred and fifth and Hundred and sixth Report (Parts I and II) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Industry—Organisation of the Development Commissioner—Small Scale Industries.

12.23¾ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

FIFTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to present the Fifty-first Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paras 7 and 8 of Audit Report (Defence Services), 1965.

12.24 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE.* EXPLOSIONS IN RAILWAY TRAINS IN LUMDING AND DIPHU

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): As announced....

Mr. Speaker: How long is it?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: 5 pages.

Mr. Speaker: It may be laid on the Table.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): No, Sir. We have to hear the statement and seek certain clarifications.

Mr. Speaker: It runs to 6 pages....

Shri Hem Barua: Does not matter. It may run to 100 pages; it should be read.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Tomorrow he can ask questions.

Mr. Speaker: The statement may be laid on the Table. It will be distributed to the Members. They might study it. We might then see if there is really any necessity for any clarifications.

[The Statement was laid on the Table—[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-6155/66].

Shri Hem Barua: I want to seek a clarification just now from the Home Minister. He is here.

Mr. Speaker: About this statement?

Shri Hem Barua: About the incidents in Lumding and Diphu.

Mr. Speaker: In this manner questions cannot be put. He might write to me what he wants. I will find out and then allow him.

Shri Hem Barua: I have some information with me.

Mr. Speaker: He might give me that. I will consider it and then allow him.

12.26 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up the discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs for which eight hours have been allotted. Hon. Members desirous of moving thier cut motions may send slips within fifteen indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

DEMAND NO. 44—MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,40,85,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Ministry of Home Affairs' ".

DEMAND NO. 45—CABINET

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Cabinet' ".

DEMAND NO. 46—ZONAL COUNCILS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Zonal Councils' ".

DEMAND NO. 47—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Administration of Justice' ".

DEMAND NO. 48—POLICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,40,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Police' ".

DEMAND NO. 49—SENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 83,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Census' ".

DEMAND NO. 50—STATISTICS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,0180,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Statistics' ".

DEMAND NO. 51—PRIVY PURSES AND ALLOWANCES OF INDIAN RULERS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers' ".

DEMAND NO. 52—DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,80,75,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Delhi' ".

DEMAND NO. 53—ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Andaman and Nicobar Islands' ".

DEMAND NO. 54—TRIBAL AREAS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,96,89,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Tribal Areas' ".

DEMAND NO. 54—DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AREA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,74,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Dadra and Nagar Haveli Area' ".

DEMAND NO. 56—LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands' ".

DEMAND NO. 57—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,51,66,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs' ".

DEMAND NO. 128—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,65,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1967, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Home Affairs' ".

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम निवेदन करना चाहते हैं । मैंने अध्यक्ष निर्देश 115 के मातहत लिखा था । सदन में इस तरह से कानूनी कार्यवाही करना मुश्किल हो जाता है जब कि

मंत्री महोदय कुछ असत्य बातें बोल जाते हैं। असत्य को प्रमाणित कर के मैंने आपको अध्यक्ष निर्देश 115 के मातहत लिखा था अकाल संहिता के बारे में और उड़ीसा में . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to hear those.

श्री किशन पटनायक : लेकिन इस तरह से कार्यवाही कैसे चलेगी जब कि आप कायदे के मुताबिक चीजों को सामने नहीं आने दगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हाउस से कहूंगा कि मेम्बर साहब पूछते हैं कि सदन की कार्यवाही किस तरह से चलेगी। क्या कार्यवाही इस तरह से चलेगी कि जो चीज ये कहना चाहें उस वक्त उठकर, खड़े होकर बोलते चले जायें क्या इस तरह से कार्यवाही चलेगी ? कार्यवाही तो इस तरह से चलेगी .....

श्री किशन पटनायक : आप जायज बातों को डिसएलाउ कर देगें तो कार्यवाही कैसे चलेगी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जायज या नाजायज बात भी .....(व्यवधान)

श्री किशन पटनायक : खाद्य मंत्री ने साफ़ झूठ बोला है और उस झूठ का हमने आपको प्रमाण दिया था।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Yesterday, I submitted my cut motions on this Ministry but I did not sign them.

Mr. Speaker: He might sign them now.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have done it now. They may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Yes. The Home Minister wanted to make a statement.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to bring to your notice one thing regarding the same discussion.

Mr. Speaker: He can make that point when he is participating in the debate. It cannot be done in this manner.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that case, I would rather walk out. Because, you do not want to hear anything.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I cannot hear them in this manner..... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why are they shouting like this?

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow him to speak in this manner. He would sit down.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You want to compel me to walk out?

Mr. Speaker: Now I will ask him to go out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You are making a mockery of democracy.

Shri S. M. Banerjee then left the House

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फ़र्रुखाबाद): ये लोग तबला ला कर बजावें तो अच्छा होगा, सारंगी भी बजाओं साथ साथ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): Sir in the statement made on the floor of the House on 25th February, I set forth the conclusions reached at the meeting of Chief Ministers held at New Delhi on the 13th February, 1966 on the use of the Defence of India Act and Rules in the changed circumstances. The matter was further discussed with the Chief Ministers on the 22nd April, 1966. The question of revoking the proclamation of emergency, the special problems of certain border States and territories and other related problems have been considered and Government have now taken the following decisions.

Some powers under the Defence of India Act and Rules are still required in and for certain border States and territories and some powers may, for

the present, also be needed by the Central Government for certain other purposes connected with defence. These powers will not include the power of preventive detention, except when it is necessary to take action to meet the needs of border States and territories and defence.

As some of these powers will not be available once the proclamation of emergency is revoked, and since it is not permissible under the Constitution to limit the operation of the proclamation to certain parts of the country, the proclamation should not be revoked for the present.... (*Interruptions*). The Defence of India Act and the Rules should be amended so as to provide that the Act and the Rules shall extend to such area or areas, and may be applied in whole or in part, as the President may, by order in the Official Gazette, specify and that different orders may be made in respect of different area or areas or for different purposes. The necessary legislation should be introduced in the current session of Parliament. The decision regarding restricted application of the Defence of India Act and Rules should be given effect to without waiting for the amendment of the Act and Rules and the State Governments should also be advised accordingly. For the various purposes for which the Defence of India Act and Rules are at present being used, the normal laws should be used with any amendments that may be necessary. This change over to normal laws should take place as early as possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): As early as possible? When exactly?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Why not immediately?

Shri Nanda: Yes, immediately included.

It is also the intention of the Government to sponsor such amenmdent of the Constitution as may be found necessary after careful consideration of all aspects, including the need to indemnify Government servants for acts done during the period that the proclamation of emergency is in force.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : यह बहुत गंदा काम कर रहे हैं। आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है।

Shri Shinkre (Marmagoa): Guilty conscience.

Shri Nanda: I may add that we have already started taking action in the light of the decisions taken. Out of the 153 persons who were under preventive detention under orders of the Central Government until a few days ago, the release of all except 25 has been ordered and a further review is being made of the cases of these also. We have also advised the States to release a large proportion of detenus immediately and, as would appear from reports in the press, releases are being made every day.

An hon. Member: Why are they not released together?

Shri Nanda: Their release is done by the States. The States are releasing the detenus in a progressive manner.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is meant by "progressive release"? Let him clarify. How can there be progressive release?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस पर कोई सवाल नही पूछने देंगे? दो चार सवाल तो पूछने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस शुरू हो गई है।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह दस्तूर यहां का है कि जब कोई महत्वपूर्ण निवेदन होता है तो सवाल पूछने आप देते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहस पर स्टेटमेंट उन्होंने किया है। डिमांड्ज शुरू होने लगी हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : बहस से इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है? एक अर्से से यह सदन के सामने मामला है ।

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya (Serampore): Every Member will not get an opportunity to participate in the debate to ask for a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see. Now, Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement which the hon. Minister of Home Affairs has made, as must be evident to him, has afforded little satisfaction, at least to this side of the House. At the proper stage, I might revert to this point again. But now I begin by saying that the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs, for the year 1965-66, quite rightly, does not err on the side of modesty, while spelling out its dominions and functions. The Minister of Home Affairs is the only ruling prince now left in a great and democratic India and it is, therefore, well that he realises that his main role, as mentioned in the Introduction, is to foster "conditions under which democracy may flourish and ordered development and progress of the country may be possible". This is a task worthy of any high titular deity or a king of men. This is a task which calls for imagination and courage as well as divine qualities of intuition and compassion.

On its own pretentions, the Ministry of Home Affairs can have no grievance if it is judged by those high standards which it itself has spelt out in the Introduction to the Report.

On the very first page of this Report, the Ministry concedes by saying that,

> "Keeping amity and concord between various segments of the population; protection of the rights of citizens which needs effective prevention of any internal disorder; maintenance of a well-knit, responsive and efficient administrative structure;"

—all that is the part of its high duties.

As I sat to prepare these notes a couple of days ago, the day's paper, *The Statesman* was lying before me. This is dated the 23rd April, 1966. On the very first page I saw headlines which appeared to me to be relevant to the claims and tasks which the Ministry of Home Affairs has set before itself.

The first head-line says: *Kerala Samiti Threatens Bandh* This is date-lined, Trivandrum, April 22 and gives news of the Action Council of the Leftist Parties of Kerala that has decided to call a Kerala Bundh in the last week of May in support of, what it calls, as its "Fourteen Urgent Demands of the People". These demands relate to, dobuling up of rice ration, reduction in recent increase in the prices of rice, withdrawal of Emergency and release of detenues, lining D.A. with cost of living, etc., etc.

The second head-line refers to "21 *Persons Arrested in Bangalore*". This is date-lined, Bangalore, April 22 ond gives news of arrest of 21 people, including a former Mayor of Bangalore, in connection with the Bangalore Bundh to be observed on 23rd April. Eleven of these persons were arrested when they attempted to stage a black-flag demonstration defying prohibitive orders in force. This news-item, however, adds that the Mayor of Bangalore regards this popular upsurge as "playing with the emotional feelings of the people to advance political aspirations". The worthy Mayor does not make it clear, however, as to what is particularly wrong about harnessing emotions of the people to advance political aspirations.

The third head-line is date-lined, Calcutta, April 22 and tells us about "33 *Teachers Held in Calcutta*". We are informed that 344 primary teachers, 25 of them women, were arrested when they attempted to break through the police cordon around Raj Bhavan in violation of Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code. The news item adds that about 15000 primary

teachers of the State had joined the squating demonstration outside Raj Bhavan to press their demands including upward revision of their pay scale.

The fourth headline is in the same strain and it tells us about the last minute cancellation of a dinner arranged in honour of our Prime Minister at Ashoka Hotel on Friday, 22nd April, 1966. It is headlined as, *"Workers Strike in Ashoka Hotel"*. It tells us that this strike was called by the workers because of the alleged manhandling of a steward by the Manager on Friday when the steward failed to comply with certain orders given by the Manager. The workers refused to pay heed to the entreaties of the authorities of the Ashoka Hotel not to strike work, promising an inquiry into the alleged misbehaviour of the Manager, but the workers demanded suspension of the Manager as a precondition for callling off their strike.

The news item regretfully informs us that Prime Minister's dinner had to be a buffet dinner involving self-service by the guests themselves.

In the same paper, at page 4, there is a headline-*Bid To Kill Madhya Pradesh Minister Fails*. It is datelined, Bhopal, 22nd April and gives us the depressing news that the Agriculture Minister of Madhya Pradesh was stopped in his car near the Secretariat and fired at by a miscreant, point blank. Fortunately, the bullet missed the face of Shri Arjan Singh. The consequences were neither gruesome nor such as would necessitate a by-election during the current Emergency.

On the editorial page of the same paper, the editor headlines his main piece of writing as *"A Trail of Death"* and this article refers to the death of 55 people in the train explosion at Lumding and connects it with a similar occurrence in Assam on February 17, that took a toll of 38 lives.

Finally, here is a culling from *The Statesman* of yesterday which is headlined as *"Cheaper by the Week"*.

"Agitations of one kind or another occur at the rate of 36 a week in India, an official survey has revealed, reports UNI.

"The period analysed is from January, 1964 to August, 1965.

"The total number of agitations—political workers and students'—was 2,909. Of these, 592 were violent. The police had to fire on 89 occasions and resort to lathi-charges and tear-gassing on 69.

"The largest number of violent agitations were in Manipur, 98 followed by Bihar, 91, Maharashtra 75, Gujarat 64 and Orissa 43."

This is a story portrayed by a single morning's newspaper, which eschews sensationalism for its own sake and which rightly prides itself for screening news before publishing them.

I like to think that the House will agree with me that this story of a single day, portrayed in the newspaper relating to the happenings on one day, i.e., the 22nd April, 1966, is not a story which is peculiar to a single day, but it is a story which we hear much too often on many week days and it is a story which represents a general pattern of how things are going on in the country at the moment. This is not a story which is, in any way, flattering to the claims which have been made about its functions by the Ministry of Home Affairs in the introduction of the report that we are considering. This is also not a story which can assure us that--I am quoting from the Introduction—

> "amity and concord between various segments of the population"

are being well maintained. It is not a tale which gives us any ground for complacence that—

> "protection of the rights of the citizens which needs effective prevention of internal disorder"

has been well done. Again, it is not

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a picture which strengthens our faith in

> "the maintenance of a well-knit, responsive and effective administrative structure"

in the country.

This is with regard to the general administration in the country, but there is another aspect of the matter which the Ministry of Home Affairs recognises as its rightful function. We learn from the report—this is also on the first page of the Introduction—that

> "the Ministry has to remain in constant touch with the State Government and to see that the country is able to traverse a path of growth and development, without any interruption caused by forces which are generated by friction narrow loyalties and differences".

Here we are listening to the authentic voice of our Home Minister. How shall we judge whether this part of the duties of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been well discharged? Would it be very wrong, would it be improper, if we count the number of Adjournment Motions and Calling Attention Notices which have been disallowed here in this House? I mean, the Adjournment Motions and Calling Attention Notices which have been disallowed on the specific ground that they related to some alleged failure on the part of the State Governments and not on the part of the Government of India itself. If the subject matters of these rejected Calling Attention Notices and Adjournment Motions were tabulated in a simple statement, they will furnish a very good and a very reliable mirror to the claims which are made by the Ministry of Home Affairs in relation to its claim for being the controller of—I again quote from the Introduction—

> "constant touch and contact with the State Governments to see that the country traverses a path of growth of development without interruption caused by narrow loyalties and differences."

In marshalling these disquieting facts and in making certain passing observations, my purpose is not to castigate the Ministry of Home Affairs; my purpose is not to fix the responsibility either on the Minister of Home Affairs personally or on this Ministry individually; the facts and incidents which I have referred to, do not so much reflect upon the incompetence of the failures of the Ministry of Home Affairs, but they reflect upon the lack of perception and intuitive understanding on the part of the leaders of the Government of India itself.

Ever since—I think almost 15 years have passed—we have taken, in this country, the road to what is called the "socialistic pattern of society" and the development plans, backed by the subsidiary measures of, what we call, "land reforms" and "social reforms", a number of dark, unpredictable and sinister forces have raised their heads in the body politic of this country; the nature of these forces is not visible and is not properly understood. Unless the nation can now command the services of men, who are endowed with intuitive comprehension of, and capable of understanding and controlling, these dark forces, the whole country is in danger of disintegration and disruption.

I am not belittling the Government's intentions behind promotion of all that we have done during the past 18 years. I am not belittling the progress and the advancement that we have made in certain economic fields. The progress and advancement are there and the Government's misguided idealism is also there in abundance. But my fear is that all this progress, and all this advancement, is in danger of being subjected to a deluge, generated by the dark forces which the imperfect understanding of our leaders has released in the body politic of this country. As some people have claimed, these are not the birth pangs of an affluent equalitarian society; these are rumblings of an earthquake which is coming and which will result in the disruption of the nation and the disintegration of the country and not strengthening or going forward. The

sands are running out fast, as I see them, and I take this opportunity of sounding a note of warning by taking advantage of this debate on the Ministry of Home Affairs which I do not hold responsible for the general observations and for the forebodings to which I have referred.

Now I come to the less disturbing and more prosaic matters which are mentioned in Part I of this report. Part I of this report relates to "Public Services." The report discusses a series of steps taken towards recruitment and employment and reinforcement of public services. This does much credit to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The task of manning civil services of a huge country like India is of huge importance and it is a task which is huge in dimension and size; this task is by no means a child's play. Yet, the Ministry of Home Affairs has displayed the patience of a tree, the resources of the perennial stream and the strength of a colossus to tackle this problem.

Shri Sureadranath Dwivedy: Elephant is there.

Shri Kapur Singh: Elephant is there. Still I would like to use the word 'colossus' because the task is really colossal and no number of elephants, whether white or brown, can tackle it either singly or in conjunction.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): It is a noble animal.

Shri Kapur Singh: For recruitment and for training, and for improvement of service conditions and for classification of functions, the Ministry has done a remarkable work, but I cannot help pointing out that, in their fundamental approach towards one problem, the Ministry has gone on a wrong path. I refer to the question of, what is called 'corrupt practices' in Government offices these days. The various steps which the Ministry of Home Affairs has taken to deal with this problem seem to suggest that corrupt practices spring out of the evil that resides exclusively in the hearts of those who man the civil services. Therefore, to sharpen the instruments of punishment against the civil services and to reduce the procedural chances that ensures fairplay to them is a true method of rooting out corruption. This is a fearful mistake; and this will not lead to the uprootment of corruption; it will only lead to prevevication and recalcitrance. If anybody is inclined to doubt the truth of these remarks, he has but to acquire a first hand knowledge of what is happening in our government offices throughout the country to see the truth of what I say. The corruption has not decreased but has grown brazen-faced. The area of corruption is not contracting but has acquired a universal spread at the base-line at least and also, as I shall refer to presently, at the apex. The more the civil service is suspected and is given a short shrift, the more brazen-faced and resourceful it becomes in forging protective armour against the onslaughts of its own conscience and the attacks of its adversaries. To make the civil service honest and God-fearing in the service of the country, it is necessary to restore its self-respect and also to give it back its lost sense of security. It is a task which requires patience and understanding and it is a task which cannot be done through 'sloganeering'.

I shall not go into details and I shall refrain purposely from referring to what has been happening in the cases of the grave charges that have been made against the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Orissa and Mysore.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why purposely?

An hon. Member: Against the Chief Minister of Rajasthan also.

Shri Kapur Singh: And Rajasthan also, as my hon. friend tells me. I refrain purposely because this is a story which is so sordid and this is a story which is so painful that the observations which it is likely to evoke will not suit with the tempo of the debate which I am trying to set.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In the national interest why not refer?

Shri Kapur Singh: My hon. friend Shri Kamath is there . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am not speaking on these Demands.

Shri Kapur Singh: Whatever remissnesses I may be guilty of, he will fill them up.

I shall conclude this point by saying that to treat a civil servant as a congenital criminal and enslave him to the politician is a road which leads to corruption and chaos and it is not a road which leads towards cleanliness, and efficiency in administration. With these observation, I conclude my examination of Chapter I. From this I proceed to Chapter III now.

Shri Shinkre: It is a chapter-wise analysis?

Shri Kapur Singh: That is the only way to deal with the report scientifically. Chapter III of the report is headed 'Political', in which there is sub-para at page 22 which relates to the setting up of a Punjabi-speaking State. Para 51 of the report on the subject is naturally not up to date for it could not contain a reference to the latest step in the process, which is the announcement made a few days ago here, that is, on the 18th April, 1966, about the setting up of a demarcation agency on the basis of 1961 census figures on language. This latest step in the process was, preceded, as this House knows, and as we know, by the Cabinet Committee formed on the subject which came to the conclusion that a Punjabi speaking State should be carved out of the existing Punjab. It was followed by the Report of the Parliamentary Committee on the Punjabi Suba which recommended *inter alia* the conversion of the Punjabi region, specified in the First Schedule to the Punjab Regional Committees Order, 1957. The last step—I am referring to the announcement of the 18th April—namely the announcement, would seem to bypass the well-considered recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, and in a way, also bypass the Presidential determination of the issue made in 1957, both of which decisions had found a large measure of acceptance by the public and politicians.

The question of interest here is as to how the latest anouncement of the 18th April spells out the future of the Punjabi Suba which is going to be established as a result of so much that has happened in the country during the last fifteen years. There is no time to go into any elaborate arguments or details, but certain basic facts must be brought on record. These basic facts are: (a) No honest student of Indian politics will deny that the basic group in Indian politics and in Indian history has been and is is the communal group, the group congealed into an entity by history and other circumstances; and (b) No well-informed politician can be ignorant of the fact that during the past decades language in this country has been the banner for political power and security for the communal group and it is not accepted as an objective demographic characteristic. That is why in the pre-Partition days as well as now, Government authorities have had to discard and disregard, more than once, the linguistic statistics obtained during the census operations as non-objective and false. It happened in 1939 in the United Punjab, and it happened in 1950, after the Partition, in respect of the North of India.

The 1961 census figures on language in Punjab reflect the power relations between Hindus and Sikhs, and do not reflect the numbers of Hindi speaking and Punjabi speaking groups.

No special pleading or casuistry can obliterate this fundamental fact. These figures of 1961 census do not relate to linguistic groups, but they relate to communal groups.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): No, no.

Shri Kapur Singh: This can only be denied either through ignorance or

through lack of honesty. Anybody who knows the facts knows that what I am saying is true.

Any attempt to carve out a unilingual Punjabi State by making these linguistic figures as the basis, can only result in carving out a Sikh area out of the existing Punjab which forms a political quarantine for the Sikhs in India.

Whatever the protestations and pretexts—and protests have already started coming in from some Members of the House—the net result of this kind of demarcation can only be a communal and not a linguistic administrative arrangement within a secular Indian nation. Whatever else may be the consequences of such an arrangement, it cannot lead to an integrated, coherent and pacified region in the North of India. It can only lead to sharpening of the communal confrontations which we loudly pretend to disown and eschew.

It can lead to the type of dishonesty or ignorance which the hon. Member for Amroha exhibited in his speech here on 15 March 1966, in the debate on the General Budget. He said, while referring to the decision for setting up a Punjabi state, that it was tantamount to raising of a "bogey". I have looked into the dictionary and the meaning of the word is, 'the devil". He spelt out this 'devil" by saying that:

> 'There are districts in the Punjab which are predominantly Hindi-speaking. There are other districts which are predominantly Punjabi-speaking. In the middle, the population is mixed, speaking both Hindi and Punjabi."

"How are you going to divide this State?" he sanctimoniously asks.

What he means—with his tongue in his cheek of course—is that whatever demarcations you make, the Hindus shall claim Hindi as their mother tongue and Sikhs alone shall be left out as champions of Punjabi, and so, even the unilingual Punjabi state shall continue to be a bilingual state—a predicament the Sikhs want to avoid.

I ask the following questions, plainly, and, therefore, I expect the Home Minister will give plain answers to them. Is the real purpose of accepting the 1961-census as the basis of demarcation of a Punjabi-speaking state to recreate a bilingual Punjabi State that is, on paper, a unilingual Punjabi State? Or, is the real object merely to detach Chandigarh, Anandpur Sahib, Bhakra and Pathankot the bridgehead to Kashmir, from a state in which the Sikhs might form a majority? Let there be clear answers to these questions.

The steps which are now being taken to demarcate a Punjabi State out of the exiting Punjab—which, you, Sir, recommended as the only just solution of the problem in North India in your ably written report—are in fact the steps which will lead to national disintegration. According to a Persian saying:

तरसम किह व कावा न रमी एराँवी इं
राह के तू मीखी बतुराकिस्तान ग्रस्त

It means: O' pilgrim, I have grave doubts about your arriving at your destination, for the road you have taken leads elsewhere",

It is possible that I may be misreading the intentions of the Home Ministry. It is possible that those who are responsible for this kind of demarcation of a unilingual Punjabi State have something quite different in their minds. By using the secular context of our Constitution, they might, in fact, be trying to solve, what is called, the Sikh problem. It is possible that although they protest that they are carving out a Punjabi speaking State, in their heart of hearts they believe they are going to give the Sikhs some political arrangements

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wherein they can "breathe the air of freedom." These are the words from a certain assurance given by our late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, in March 1947. If this is the case, then I would beg permission to place the whole matter in its clear and proper perspective.

13 hrs.

It is necessary to understand a couple of fundamental propositions before this kind of approach to the Sikh problem can be evaluated.

The first proposition is that in the memorandum which the Akali Legislators of the Punjab Legislative Assembly submitted to the Parliamentary Committee on the Punjabi Suba, it is stated as follows in the last paragraph:

> "The question of formation of a unilingual Punjabi Suba has nothing to do, whatsoever, directly, with any political demands, rights or aspirations of the Sikhs, as a people, and its formation or otherwise does not affect the Sikh problem one way or the other, in any direct manner."

This is a very clear, very forthright, and a very unambiguous statement of the true position. By trying to solve the Sikh problem by carving out a unilingual Punjabi State on the 1961 census figures, you will not either be meeting the case of the Sikhs or solving the Sikh problem directly, one way or the other. If, therefore, this is the real object, then it is not only a waste of time, but a misdirection of energy.

The second fundamental proposition which must be borne in mind in this context is that the Sikh problem or demand does not arise out of the provisions of the Constitution Act of India, but is of a more fundamental origin. The Sikh demand for having an area demarcated in the north of India where they can "also breathe the air of freedom" has its genesis in certain fundamental facts of the political evolution of its constitutional history. They are:

(a) A fundamental fact is that the basic political group has been and remains the communal, and not the secular political group, as is presumed by the framers of the Constitution of India.

(b) In the Statement of the Cabinet Mission of 1946, the Sikhs were recognised by the British Sovereign Power as the third Party entitled to inheritance of the British political sovereignty in India.

(c) In the Statement made by His Majesty's Government on 3rd June, 1947, the Sikhs were given the decisive voice to decide as to whether or not Punjab should be partitioned.

(d) The Sikhs exercised the right in favour of partition of the Punjab, to opt out for the Constituent Assembly of India, in which the Centre was to have powers only on Finance, Communications and Defence.

(e) In March, 1947, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, as President of the All India Congress Party, gave a public undertaking to the Sikhs that an area in the North of India shall be carved out, in which 'the Sikhs may also breathe the air of freedom".

(f) In the Constituent Assembly of free India, however, a Constitution was framed which repudiated the forgoing fundamental facts and undertakings.

(g) As a consequence, representatives of the Akalis to the constituent Assembly, refused to append their signatures to the Constitution Act.

This is the true Sikh problem in its true prespective, and this, in fact, is the essence of the demand for a Punjabi Suba, which was not meant to be

equated with a unilingual Punjabi State. The term "Suba" is a Mughal administrative term which implies an autonomous State, such as the States of USSR, and the sub-State of Quebec in Canada.

This is the true and correct perspecuve of the Sikh problem, and any attempt towards solving it in an underhand manner, by bringing in the 1961 census figures as the basis of a Punjabi-speaking State, cannot but lead to conflicts and frustrations more than it seeks to solve.

This is where I would like to leave this matter. I beg of you to show me your customary indu'gence so that I may finish my remarks. I will not take many minutes more.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If my learned friend will not mind a slight interruption, on a point of clarification I would like to know whether he identifies the proposed Punjabi Suba with a Sikh State. What is his attitude to this? I do not think it was the Parliamentary Committee's stand at all that it should be a Sikh State.

Shri Kapur Singh: I think I have clarified my point, and I will try to recapitulate it with a view to answer the question which has just now been raised. The position which I am trying to explain to this House is that the demand for a Sikh State is entirely a different demand in origin and content and the demand for a unilingual Punjabi State is an altogether different demand. Our Government, within the context of our Constitution, is conceding the demand for a unilingual Punjabi Sate, but they are taking certain steps now, and I have referred to one step, namely the announcement of 18th April which might create an impression that by an underhand method an attempt is being made to meet the second demand while it is pretended that the first demand, namely the linguistic demand, is being met. I am, therefore, issuing a warning that this kind of procedure will lead to all kinds of troubles which would be harmful to the unity, integration and strength of this country, of this nation, to which I and all the other Sikhs are wedded.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us preserve and promote Hindu-Sikh unity at all costs, by all means.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am entirely with the hon. Member that at all costs Hindu-Sikh unity should be promoted, and this is precisely the point I am trying to make out, that the Home Ministry, by their tactics, are trying to undermine that unity by creating an impression that they are carving out a Sikh quarantine State for the Sikh people. This will not do good at all to the country or the nation or the Hindus or the Sikhs. That is my point.

Now I take up the matter of Jammu and Kashmir which finds a mention in Chapter 9 of the Report. At page 51, the Ministry seems to mention it with obvious satisfaction that certain Presidential orders passed under Article 370 of the Constitution have resulted in changes which convey the appearance of further integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the rest of India.

I would like to sound a note of warning here also over the fatal illusion of mistaking the verbal fact for the concrete fact, of confusing the word with the event. Anybody conversant with the reality of the situation of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir should know that it is no longer a constitutional or a verbal problem. It has already assumed the proportion and status of an international problem, and it is no use shutting our eyes to, what the Germans call, *real politik*. True, Pakstan has lost any semblance of justification for meddling in this problem by its misguided adventure of September, 1965. When a nation resorts to force, it forfeits any concession which may have been offered in the past. But the Kashmir question shall now have to be ultimately solved by the people of

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Kashmir themselves and any constitutional manoevrings are altogether beside the point.

Now I will say a few words about the Chapter which pertains to, what it calls, "Other Matters", and then I shall have finished. At page 59, there is reference to a Language Unit created for "the specific purpose of undertaking a scientific scrutiny of the language returns of 1961 census." This does not make it clear whether the question as to whether the language figures in the returns of the 1961 operations were demographic figures or political figures relating to communal groups, shall also fall within the purview of the Language Unit. This should be made clear. It is also stated here that this Language Unit will investigate into the Pahari language area of North India. Greirson and other language experts of India have unmistakably declared Pahari as a dialect of the Punjabi language. Are we to understand that this Language Unit has been assigned the mission of merging Pahari with Hindi for official purposes, or its directives are to create a new language for purposes of recognition so that a political basis and soul can be provided to some new State of Dogras to be set up in the near future. This should also be made clear, because this is the talk of the town.

This chapter also makes a reference to 'Prohibition" by alluding to Government reactions to the recommendations of the Study Team, called, the Tek Chand Commission. Is it intentional that the Report indulges in an act of *suppressio verii* by withholding the truth that the Tek Chand Commission is merely a Study Team of the Planning Commission and not a Study Team appointed by the Government of India? It is not a study team which was appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. As for the recommendations of the Tek Chand Commission, it is time that the Government made themselves aware of the reactions of hilarity and ridicule that have arisen among all well-informed sections of the community by the first report submitted. Not only were its terms of reference loaded, but its presentation of facts and arguments was also loaded. The fact that while drunkenness has been traditionally an anathemato the Indian social conscience, drinking as such has not been so, has been conveniently glossed over by the learned authors of the Tek Chand Report.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): It is practically a written speech; we have many times taken objection for doing like this. We have patiently heard him.

Shri Kapur Singh: I am now almost over.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Your speech is almost over.

Shri Kapur Singh: Yes, my speech is almost over. If press reports were to be believed, this commission is now threatenng us with the second part of its report and we have also been given an inkling as to what the second part of the report is to contain. We are told that this report will propound the theory that throughout history all military defeats have been due to—I will say—the *prayog* of alcohol, for the sake of my hon. friend who just interrupted me. On the basis of this theory it is to be recommended that the use of alcohol should be banned in our military forces. It is against this that I want to sound a note of warning. I will say no more than that there should be limits even to the sanctimonious stupidity of a nation, including us, the Hindus.

I may now be permitted to close by saying, because if I do not say this, I will be failing in my duty, a word of praise for our Home Minister. His worst critics do not doubt either the

purity of his intentions or the firmness of his will. His patriotism is of the highest order. If he has failed here and there, it is mostly a case of idealism overstripping performance. If he has erred here and there it is a case of patriotism bogged in its own surfeit. By and large he is a man who presides over his office with fear of God in his heart and human dignity in his mien. I thank you for the indulgence shown to me.

Shri Raghunath Singh: He has taken one full hour.

Mr. Speaker: He began at 12.32; his party was entitled to 33 minutes and he spoke for 38 minutes for which he asked for permission.

डा० गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो भाषण अभी हुआ है, मैं आप का और गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान ठीक उस की विपरीत दिशा की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं।

स्वतंत्रता के बाद हम लोग निर्माण के कार्य में लगे हुए हैं और यह निर्माण दो प्रकार का रहा है : एक पार्थिव वस्तुओं का निर्माण और दूसरा बौद्धिक निर्माण। जहां तक पार्थिव वस्तुओं के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, उस में हमें कुछ सफलता मिली है, इस में शक नहीं। लेकिन जहां तक बौद्धिक निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, मैं गत 48 वर्षों से कांग्रेस में हूं और इतने पर भी मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कांग्रेस सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में जरा भी सफलता प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

13.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

इस का कारण है। बौद्धिक निर्माण आधारित है भाषा के ऊपर। और जहां तक भाषा का सम्बन्ध है, यद्यपि गृह मंत्रालय ने अपनी सुविधा के लिए इस मामले को विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में बांट दिया है, विशेषकर शिक्षा मंत्रालय को दे दिया है, लेकिन हमारे संविधान के अनुसार गृह मंत्रालय ही इस सदन और इस देश के प्रति इस सम्बन्ध में जिम्मेदार है। हमें देखना यह है कि संविधान ने इस विषय में जो आदेश दिये थे, जिन आदेशों को ध्यान में रख कर राष्ट्रपति ने 1960 में कुछ आदेश निकाले थे और साथ ही सरकार भी समय समय पर जो आदेश निकालती रही है, वे कार्य रूप में परिणत हुए है या नहीं।

1960 में राष्ट्रपति ने अपने आदेश में कहा था कि हमें हिन्दी का प्रयोग अधिकाधिक बढ़ाना चाहिये और जिन कार्यालयों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त है, उन का काम हिन्दी में चलना चाहिये। मैं गृह मंत्रालय से यह जाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के कितने ऐसे विभाग हैं, जिन में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की पर्याप्त संख्या है और उन में यदि गत अठारह वर्षों के बाद भी हिन्दी में काम नही चला है, तो इस का क्या कारण है। हमारे संविधान के अनुसार 1965 की 26 जनवरी से हिन्दी इस देश की पहली भाषा हो जाती है। इस लिए सरकार को अपना सब काम पहले हिन्दी में करना चाहिये। 1963 में एक कानून हम ने जरूर पास किया है अंग्रेजी चलाने के सम्बन्ध में, लेकिन उस कानून में भी यह बात स्पष्ट कही गई है कि अंग्रेजी केवल हिन्दी के साथ चल सकती है। मैं गृह मंत्रालय से यह जाना चाहता हूं कि 1965 की 26 जनवरी के बाद जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का समस्त कार्य हिन्दी में चलना चाहिये था और अंग्रेजी केवल उस के साथ चल सकती थी उस सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ।

तीसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन कार्यालयों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों की पर्याप्त संख्या है, उन कार्यालयों का काम भी आज अंग्रेजी में क्यों चल रहा है और वहां पर हिन्दी क्यों नहीं चलाई जा रही है यदि कर्मचारियों ने सरकार के इस आदेश की अवहेलना की है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उन कर्मचारियों को कोई दंड क्यों नहीं दिया गया है, आज भी संविधान की, सरकार की और राष्ट्रपति के आदेशों की अवहेलना कर के धड़ाधड़ सब काम अंग्रेजी में चला रहे हैं।

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

चूंकि इन कर्मचारियों के विरूद्ध कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है, इस लिए यह समझा जा रहा है और यह भावना फैली हुई है कि इस इस देश का समूचा काम अंग्रेजी में ही चलने वाला है, इस लिए जो हिन्दी में भी काम चला सकते हैं उन को क्यों हिन्दी में काम चलाना चाहिए। वे भी सब काम अंग्रजी में ही चलाते जायें। यदि सरकार ने संविधान, राष्ट्रपति और अपने स्वयं के आदेश, इन सब का पालन किया होता तो हिन्दी में काम करने के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति भिन्न होती। लेकिन सरकार स्वयं भी स्वीकार करती है कि उस ने उस का पालन नहीं किया और मैं भी बराबर इस सदन में कहता आया हूं कि सरकार उन का पालन नहीं कर रही है। उस का यह नतीजा है कि अब भी केन्द्रीय सरकार का समस्त काम अंग्रेजी में चलता है।

सरकार ने, गृह मंत्रालय ने, मेरी प्रार्थना पर मेरे ही निवेदन पर एक हिन्दी सलाहकार समित बनाई। इस समिति का निर्माण हुए दो वर्ष हो गए। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार की कोई ऐसी समिति है, जिसके निर्माण को दो साल हो जायें और दो साल में उस की एक ही बैठक हो। इस समिति का क्या मतलब है? मेरे मित्र श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री, राज्य सभा के सदस्य, श्री गंगाशरण सिंह, ये सब हिन्दी प्रेमी उस सलाहकार समिति से इस्तीफा देना चाहते हैं।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : मैंने इस्तीफा दे दिया है।

डा० गोविन्द दास : मुझे मालूम हुआ कि उन्होंने इस्तीफा दे दिया है यदि वे आज तक इस्तीफा देने के लिए रुके रहे, तो मेरे ही कहने पर रुके रहे। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर इस हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की आवश्कता क्या है, यदि इस से काम नहीं लेना है।

मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में गृह मंत्रालय को बार बार पत्र लिख हैं। नन्दा जी के प्रति मेरी बड़ी श्रद्धा है, लेकिन आज-कल उन का यह हाल हो गया है कि उनके दफ्तर से चिट्ठी की पावती तो आ जाती है, लेकिन उस के बाद वह क्या कर रहे हैं, हमें कुछ नहीं मालूम होता। मैं उन को लिख लिख कर हार गया हूं। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति से कोई काम नहीं लेना है, तो कृपा कर के इस को भंग कर दिया जाये, या मैं ही, जिस की सलाह से यह समिति बनाई गई थी, उन सदस्यों को सलह दूंगा----और मैं भी उन में से एक हूंगा--कि सब के सब इस समिति से इस्तीफा दे दें और देश को बतला दें कि हमारे इस्तीफ़ा देने का क्या कारण है।

हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की इतनी दुर्दशा कर देने के बाद अब एक भारतीय भाषा सलाहकार समिति बन रही है। उस के विषय में सरकार की घोषणा भी हो चुकी है। मैंने सुना है कि इस समिति में समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के सम्बन्ध में विचार किय जायेगा और उन भाषाओं में अंग्रजी भी रखीन गई है। यह मेरी समझ के बाहर की बात है कि अंग्रेजी भारतीय भाषाओं में कैसे आ गई है। । संविधान सभा में इस सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ, यह मुझे याद है। मैं उस का सदस्य था, श्री एन्थनी भी उस के सदस्य थे और कामत साहब भी उसके सदस्य थे। कामथ साहब को याद होगा कि उस वक्त एन्थनी साहब ने कहा था कि हमारी 14 भाषाओं में अंग्रेजी को भी जोड़ दिया जाय, लेकिन जवाहरलाल जी ने उसका विरोध किया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि अंग्रेजी भारतीय भाषा नहीं हो सकती, उसको वहां नहीं रखा जा सकता। इतने दिनों के बाद अब भारतीय भाषा समिति बनने वाली है, उसकी भी उसी तरह से दुर्दशा होगी, जिस तरह से कि हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति की हुई। फिर उसमें अंग्रेजी आदि भी रखी जाती है तो मैं कहूंगा कि सब भारतीय भाषा विशेषज्ञों को जो उस समिति में रखे जांय, उन सब को इस्तीफ़ा दे देना चाहिये और

उनको स्वीकार नहीं करना चाहिये उस समिति में रहना ।

जहां तक हिन्दी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं तो अब एक निर्णय पर पहुंचा हूं कि हिन्दी के कार्य के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार अब अपना समस्त काम बन्द कर दे । यह फस्ट्रेशन, जिसका मैंने हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया है "भग्न मनोरथों से उत्पन्न नैराश्य" उसके कारण नहीं, लेकिन अब तक सरकार की जो कार्यवाही रही है इस सम्बन्ध में, उसके कारण मैं यह कह रहा हूं । केन्द्रीय सरकार की जैसी स्थिति हो गई है, उस स्थिति में केन्द्रीय सरकार हिन्दी का कोई काम नहीं कर सकेगी । इसलिये हिन्दी में काम के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपना समूचा काम बन्द कर देना चाहिये । कम से कम उससे एक बात तो हो जायगी कि जिन लोगों का यह ख्याल है कि हिन्दी उन पर लादी जा रही है, वह बात निकल जायगी ।

हिन्दी के काम के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार केवल एक काम कर दे कि जितने हिन्दी भाषी राज्य हैं उनसे उनका जो पत्र-व्यवहार हो, वह सब का सब हिन्दी में हो । एक आश्चर्य की बात है और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस के दिमाग से इस तरह की चीज निकलती है, उन से यह तो कह दिया गया है कि आप अपना पत्र-व्यवहार हिन्दी में कर सकते हैं लेकिन जो पत्र हिन्दी में लिखें, उसका अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में भेजें । कोई भी राज्य सरकार दोहरा काम क्यों करेगी, यह समझ से बाहर की बात है । अगर उनका अंग्रेजी में भेजने से काम चल सकता है तो वे हिन्दी में लिखें और उसका अनुवाद अंग्रेजी में भेजें, यह कैसे हो सकता है । कहा यह जाता है कि यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का कहना नहीं है, यह तो राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों का कहना है । मुख्य मंत्री बेचारे क्या करें, उनका कोई पत्र हिन्दी में आता है और वे देखते हैं कि उसका जवाब नहीं जाता या उसके ऊपर कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जाता, तब अपने प्रान्तों का काम कराने के लिये उनको विवश हो कर अंग्रेजी में लिखना पड़ता है । उनको यदि यह आश्वासन हो जाय कि उनके समस्त हिन्दी पत्रों पर तुरन्त कार्यवाही होगी और वे पड़े नहीं रहेंगे और इसी के साथ यह भी लिख दिया जाय कि वे अपने कुल पत्र हिन्दी में भेज सकते हैं तो मेरा विश्वास है कि कोई भी ऐसा राज्य का मुख्य मंत्री नहीं होगा जो अपने पत्र अंग्रेजी में लिखेगा । हम लोग इस बात को देखेंगे कि कौन मुख्य मंत्री इस सम्बन्ध में क्या करता है । हम तो आप से यह भी कहने वाले हैं कि हम लोगों को यह भी सलाह देने वाले हैं, कांग्रेस वाले होते हुए भी, कि जो सदस्य केन्द्रीय व्यवस्थापिका सभा में अपना काम हिन्दी में नहीं करते है या जो मुख्य मंत्री और विधान सभाओं के सदस्य हिन्दी प्रदेशों के अपना काम हिन्दी में नहीं करते हैं, उनको वोट न दीजिये । विवश होकर हमको यह कहना पड़ेगा, इस के अलावा और कोई रास्ता नहीं है ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस काम को छोड़ कर उनको अपना कुल काम हिन्दी का बन्द कर देना चाहिये । अब वे भारतीय भाषाओं के काम को करें । भारतीय भाषाओं के काम का जो सम्बन्ध है उस विषय में उनको बहुत सजग होकर काम करने की आवश्यकता है । हमें पहला काम यह करना चाहिये कि जहां तक संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार इस बात को अनेक बार कह चुकी है कि वह हिन्दी को उन परीक्षाओं का वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनायेगी और इसी के साथ यह भी कह चुकी है कि जो भारतीय भाषायें उसके योग्य हो गई हैं, उनको भी बनायेगी । मुझे इस पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, इन सब भारतीय भाषाओं को वैकल्पिक माध्यम सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा के लिये बना दिया जाय, लेकिन मेरा यह कहना है कि इस आधार पर इसे टाला न जाय कि जब सब भाषायें सक्षम हो जायेंगी सरकार की दृष्टि से, तब वे भाषायें

[डा० गोविन्द दास]

वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनायी जायेंगी । यह गलत बात है । जितनी भाषायें सक्षम हो गई हैं उन सब को तुरन्त बना दिया जाय और उसका नतीजा यह निकलेगा कि बाकी भाषायें भी अपने आप बहुत जल्द सक्षम हो जायंगी । हमने देखा है कि जहां जहां शिक्षा का माध्यम वे भाषायें हुई हैं, वहां वहां पर उनका काम अपने आप चलने लगा है, साहित्य तैयार हो गया है ।

दूसरी बात भारतीय भाषाओं के विकास के विषय में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में 58 विश्वविद्यालय हैं, इन 58 विश्वविद्यालयों में से 40 विश्वविद्यालयों ने अपनी शिक्षा का माध्यम, वैकल्पिक माध्यम भारतीय भाषाओं को कर दिया है । परन्तु साहित्य तैयार नहीं है । केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने साहित्य को तैयार करने में पिछले, पांच वर्षों में कोई डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये में कितनी पुस्तकें तैयार हुई हैं, एक एक पुस्तक पर कितना खर्च आया है और जिस गति से ये पुस्तकें तैयार हो रही है और जिस प्रकार से इन पर खर्च हो रहा है, उसको देखते हुए कितना समय लगेगा जब सब पुस्तकें तैयार हो जायेंगी और उस पर कितना व्यय आ जायेगा । इसके लिये एक बात बहुत आवश्यक है और वह बात यह है कि अभी इन पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन का कार्य चीफ़ कंट्रोलर आफ़ प्रिन्टिंग एण्ड स्टेशनरी वाले करते हैं । हम ने कई बार यह कहा कि जो शब्दावली आयोग अपने बनाया है, इसको आप एक स्वतन्त्र विभाग बना दें । सर्वसत्ता पूर्ण यानी आटोनामस बाडी इसको यदि बना दिया जाय और इस तरह से चीफ़ कंट्रोलर आफ़ प्रिन्टिंग एण्ड स्टेशनरी विभाग से यह काम निकल जाय, तो मुझे विश्वास है कि साहित्य बहुत जल्द तैयार हो जायगा । मुझे यह सूचना मिली है कि चीफ़ कंट्रोलर आफ़ प्रिंटिन्ग एण्ड स्टेशनरी के पास बहुत सा साहित्य पड़ा हुआ है और उसको अवकाश नहीं है कि वह साहित्य का प्रकाशन कराये । इसलिये यह जरूरी है कि आप शब्दावली आयोग को एक स्वतंत्र विभाग यानी आटोनामस बाडी बना दें ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालन्दा) : हिन्दी सलाहकार समिति ने भी यह सिफारिश की थी कि चूंकि किताबें सरकारी प्रेस में समय पर प्रकाशित करना सम्भव नहीं होता है, इसलिये दूसरी व्यवस्था की जाय ।

डा० गोविन्द दास : जैसा मेरे मित्र कह रहे है समिति की ओर से भी यह कहा गया है ।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हिन्दी संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग में शिक्षा का वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनने वाली थी, उस समय इस काम को करने के लिये कितने कर्मचारियों को बुलाया गया था और रखा गया था उनमें से आज कितनों को वापस कर दिया गया है, इनके वापस करने का क्या कारण है । मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक लोक सेवा आयोग का सम्बन्ध है, बिना एक क्षण की देर किये, हिन्दी, तामिल, बंगला, गुजराती, मराठी, ये जितनी भी भाषायें हमारे देश की सक्षम हो गई हैं, उनको वैकल्पिक माध्यम तुरन्त बना दिया जाय ।

एक बात अन्त में मुझे और कहनी है और वह यह है कि जब तक किसी काम पर, 50 वर्षों का सार्वजनिक जीवन का मुझे अनुभव है, जब तक किसी काम पर मन में निष्ठा नहीं होती, तब तक वह काम नहीं होता । निष्ठा के बाद दूसरी आवश्यकता होती है—उस काम को करने की लगन । निष्ठा हो, लगन न हो, कोई भी काम नहीं हो सकता, निष्ठा और लगन के बाद शुद्ध संकल्प होना चाहिये, योजना होनी चाहिये,

ये तीन बातें जब तक न हों, निष्ठा, लगन और संकल्प, तब तक कोई काम नहीं होता । मैं कहना चाहता हूं, एक कांग्रेसवादी होते हुए भी कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार को भारतीय संस्कृति, भारतीय संस्कृति से संबंधित जो चीजें हैं, हिन्दी, गो-रक्षा इत्यादि, इन सब के प्रति न तो कोई निष्ठा है और न कोई लगन है और न इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना है । जहां तक योजना का सम्बन्ध है मेरे मित्र डा० हीरेन मुकर्जी इस बात को जानते होंगे, क्योंकि वे भी उस संसदीय समिति के सदस्य थे जो संसदीय समिति स्थापित की गई थी, भाषा आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर विचार करने के लिये । उस समय डा० मुकर्जी ने कहा था—बहुत वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी मुझे याद है—कि सरकार को इस समिति के सामने कोई योजना रखनी चाहिये । सरकार ने न तो भाषा आयोग के सामने अपनी कोई योजना रखी और न सरकार ने संसदीय समिति के सामने कोई योजना रखी । इतने वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी आज भी सरकार हमारे सामने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना नहीं रख रही है । योजना तब रखी जाती जबकि उस योजना को रखने के लिए लगन होती और उस लगन के लिये निष्ठा होती ।

अन्त में मैं उन्हीं नुक्तों को दोहरा देना चाहता हू जो मैंने आपके सामने रखे हैं । पहली बात मैंने यह कही है कि मै कोई फ्रस्ट्रेशन या जिस को हिन्दी में कहते हैं भग्न मनोरथों से उत्पन्न नैराश्य, उसकी वजह से नहीं कहता हूं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार हिन्दी के सम्बन्ध में जो कर रही है उसके कारण मेरा कहना यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हिन्दी भाषा भाषी राज्यों को छोड़ कर, उनके पत्रव्यवहार को छोड़ कर, हिन्दी का कोई काम न करे, काम को बन्द कर दे । कहते कहते मैं भी थक गया हूं और आप लोग भी सुनते सुनते थक गये होंगे । बड़ा एक विचित्र तरह का वायुमंडल बना हुआ है । काम कुछ करते भी नहीं हैं और छोड़ते भी नहीं हैं ।

दूसरा मेरा यह कहना है कि लोक सेवा आयोग के लिये आप समस्त भारतीय भाषाओं को वैकल्पिक माध्यम बनाये ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि भाषा का जिस तरह से काम चलता है उसे देखते हुए अब यह लगता है कि जब तक भाषा मंत्रालय अलग नहीं बना दिया जायेगा तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा । यह भाषा मंत्रालय हिन्दी मंत्रालय न बने, यह भाषा मंत्रालय भारतीय भाषाओं का मंत्रालय बने और उस में सब भाषाओं के लोग रखे जायें ।

चौथे मुझे यह कहना है कि सब कामों की देखरेख करने के लिए, किस तरह से काम चल रहा है, इसको देखने के लिए, दोनों सदनों, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा की एक गैर सरकारी सदस्यों की समिति आप बनायें जो समिति इस बात का निरीक्षण करती रहे कि सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है ।

कुछ बातें मैंने आपके सामने रखी हैं । इस समय की जो मेरी मानसिक स्थिति है उसके रहते हुए भी मैंने कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखी हैं । सत्तर वर्ष का मैं हो गया हूं और मालूम नहीं कि कितने दिन और हूं ।

जो बातें मैंने रखी हैं अपनी निष्ठा, लगन और संकल्प के कारण रखी हैं । मैं आशा करता हूं कि उन पर सरकार विचार करेगी ।

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Sir, the Home Ministry is responsible for the administration of the country which is a very complex affair in the present day context. This ministry cannot function in isolation, but it has to function in the context of the present development—social, economic and cultural. Every year a few lakhs of boys and girls appear in the Higher Secondary and School Final Examination. About 50 per cent or even more get plucked. Those who pass also see no bright light before them. The future of those who get plucked

[Shri A. C. Guha]

is blighted; the prospects of their families are blighted. All these create social problems. Even to maintain law and order, which in the present day context should not be the primary function of this ministry, the ministry has to take cognizance of the expansion of education and the natural consequences of the development programme in the psychology of the people.

Government have initiated many new schemes and projects for which they have introduced many new laws, controls, inspections, etc. These have provided scope for the violation of those controls, regulations etc. One case which naturally comes before us is prohibition. I also belong to the Congress, not of this generation, but the earlier generation, when Congress became a mass organisation. I know its allegiance to prohibition; I know what value Gandhiji used to attach to it. I am sure in the face of the problems of corruption and social vices created by the present policy of prohibition in the country, Gandhiji would have the courage to recall his programme of prohibition. But I am afraid this government has not taken any congnizance of the problems created by this mad scheme of prohibition. There are so many other controls which apparently have failed to make any impact.....

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Gandhiji said that if he is to rule even for 3 days, the first thing he will do is to introduce prohibition.

Shri A. C. Guha: I have had occasion to discuss these things with Gandhiji. I have a worked with and under him and I knew his mind. I am sure had he been living today, he would have recalled this programme of prohibition in view of the social evils that have been created. Let us not be swayed simply by emotions. Had Gandhiji been living, I am sure it would have been possible for us to convince him. But the dead command of Gandhji hangs heavily as a dead weight on the government and on the nation. It should not be allowed to do so.

Regarding the gold control order, government clearly know in their own conscience that it has completely failed. It has opened up new avenues of profiteering and blackmarketing. All these controls which have been introduced by the government have failed to make a social impact and to create a social psychology through which alone these controls and orders can be properly implemented. They have created more social problems and new forms of crimes, because men are prone to defy these orders. Any respectable man in the country will violate this gold control order if his son or daughter is to get married. He will have no compunction. It is a matter of prestige for any parent to give their daughter some gold ornaments. I do not mind if the government have been able to implement these orders properly. But they have only created a new blackmarket and a tendency to violate laws, a psychology of defiance of authority. The whole authority has come into disgrace due to these controls which the government have not been able to implement. I am sure our government have got neither the mind nor the power to implement them.

Another factor which the government should take cognizance of is the scarcity of consumer goods at present, particularly food. When a man cannot get food he becomes mad. He will be easily misguided into any crime or disorder, because the primary necessity of any man or any being for its sustenance is food. The incidents in Bengal in February and March are too well-known in this country. Surely, the provocation for all this was the scarcity of food. The administration failed even in distributing properly, adequately nad equitably whatever food was available. If the govern-

ment is not equal to the task, it becomes very difficult. I am sure, Mr. Hathi in his conscience will admit that the government administration is not equal to the task of implementing all these controls, rationing, procurement, etc. Every day when the Food Minsiter is here, the poor fellow is being blamed for something done in some States, for something happening in some States. There is scarcity condition in every State, near-famine condition in some States but nobody will give any consideration to that, because there are elements in the country which would like to take advantage of it. Naturally, they would like to take advantage of it.

So, it is the bounden duty of the Government to tone up the administration. Whatever may be available, it may be equitably distributed, promptly distributed and distributed with some element of sympathy.

In this Report it has been stated under the Department of Administrative Reforms that if procedures could be simplified the chances of corruption would diminish. In spite of this recognition, even now the Govenment procedures are tortuous and time-consuming. Only two days ago, one highly-placed official of the Government procedures are tortuous and and he tells me that they can hold up any scheme for six months or one year and they shall not be held responsible for any misdeeds or dereliction of duty.

An hon. Member: He should be promoted.

Shri A. C. Guha: It is open to them to hold up any scheme of the Government for one year or even more than that. If the administration does not act properly, sympathetically and promptly, particularly when scarcity conditions are prevailing and when we are passing through a developing economy and a planned development, we will meet with disaster.

Through our Plans we have aroused the ambitions of the people. We have taught them, not only through the Plans but also through the election campaign—other political parties have also done it—to aspire for a better living; they have been taught to think of having a better standard of life. They have got some education. They know what is the world outside, what they can expect of this Government. We have put many rights and objectives in our Constitution and we have put many things in the publicity literature published and circulated by the Government. All this has incited discontentment. The Government have made their own contribution to this incitement of discontent but many to misguide and utilise it. The result is that everybody has created this discontent in the country and there is none to control and chanelise that discontent. If the emotions have been aroused, it is the duty of the Government in a planned economy to chanalise properly the emotions and energy of the people, direct them in a proper way, instead of allowing them to be diverted in a destructive way, that is by destroying public property and causing loss of life. Only then can there be development. Otherwise, there will be chaos. So, I appeal to the Government to take cognizance of this and tone up the administrative machinery and put it in proper order.

Old values have changed. The new generation hardly knows the past history of the Congress or the traditions of the struggle for freedom. The old values have changed and the old idealism has gone. But we have not been able to create a new value, a new loyalty. We have not been able to give the present generation of young men any new idealism. It is no use blaming them for what they do. We have to teach them some new values.

I recollect that after the introduction of the Reforms Act in Britain in 1830 or 1832 some politicians there

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stated that they should go and educate their masters, namely, the voters. When the franchise was extended extensively, they felt it to be their duty to educate their masses. But our Government have not undertaken that task. I feel that it should have been the first duty of the Home Ministry to educate our masters, to educate the people, to educate the new generation, so that they can use their privileges with a sense of responsibility. They should be taught that there cannot be any privilege without responsibility, that there cannot be any right without any obligation, that they must fulfil their obligations, that they must perform their duties, and only then can they enjoy their rights and privileges.

Another factor which I would like to mention is this. There has been an increase in the circulation of money. During the Third Plan period alone it has gone us by 42 per cent. Today even the people in the lower strata of society have got more money. In the rural areas, agricultural production has increased and the prices of agricultural products have gone up. So, the farmers and the workers have got more money. With money a new psychology is created. When somebody has got money in his pocket, he develops a new psychology a new temperament. He is no longer so docile and so submissive and so ready to obey orders. He develops the psychology of questioning the authority of somebody to give orders or directions to him.

An hon. Member: Do you want to confiscate all that money?

Shri A. C. Guha: When confronted with all these problems, naturally the Government did, and had to, take some police measures. But they should know that police measures are not the real remedy for this. That may be necessary at the critical stages when the trouble becomes somewhat serious. But there must be some definite plan for consolidation and stabilisation of the social forces. Government should take care to see that the social forces which have been created by Government are stabilised and consolidated and they are put to creative purposes.

Another feature which has come up, particularly Bengal, is the advent of the teen agers. This is a world problem. Here I am reminded of my own teen age. When I was of that age, there was a tendency to defy the authority of the Government, not so much to defy the authority of the parents or of the teachers as to defy the authority of the Government.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Everybody knows that you were using pistols and bombs.

Shri A. C. Guha: That period may be regarded as the revolutionary period. But I can surely say that when I was even below teen age, when I was 11 or 12 years old, I developed some tendency to defy the Government, to challenge the Government even though, I was considered one of the meekest and midest of the boys of the town. Even then, that was the tendency. Now that tendency has come again. This is a serious omen of which the Government should take cognizance. If they cannot put these youngmen to proper use, if they cannot give them proper functions, proper work and proper duty and proper guidance, they will create havoc. Compared to what we did in the British days, I think they will be able to do much more. I give this warning to the Government that they should take these things seriously and see how these young men can be properly educated, can be put to proper use, can be utilized. They are energetic and they have the courage to court suffering. This energy and

courage to court sufferings should be utilized for proper purposes, for nation-building purposes, and not destructive purposes This is the responsibility of the Government.

I feel that either this Government or the ruling party. Physically and emotionally, has become too old for the new generation, or our nation is emotionally too young for this Government or for the ruling party, or for that matter, any other party. I mentioned about the ruling party because the responsibility is mostly with them and they have to face the trouble. But Mr. H. N. Mukerjee might be feeling complacent that this party would always prosper, that these things would not touch them. But, Sir, even on the 6th of March, during the *hartal* day or *bandh* day, the partymen had to travel in cars with press posters hung on the window screen of their cars in Calcutta. They could not travel with their party labels on the car. So, they felt that for safety's sake they had to take the Press label. It was a signal for them. I feel, Sir, it is a danger for everybody, including the opposition parties. I hope other parties will realise the danger, and more so, the congress party and the Government will realise the danger because it has been their responsibility; and in away, and they have created the forces as they have been in power for the last 17 or 18 years.

I mentioned something about the administration. Particularly in a crisis like this, when there is food scarcity, when there is scarcity of many of the consumers goods, the administration should be prompt, sympathetic and have a natural understanding of the people.

Sir, I am told that in one of the most troubled spots of Bengal, the trouble started because of the insolent attitude of the sub-divisional officer of that place. It is to his folly that the whole trouble in West Bengal started. If one officer in a sensitive spot commits some mistake or misbehaves, then the whole country or the whole State may be in trouble. So every officer must be cautioned about this, that they should try to understand the feelings of the nation, they should try to understand the feelings of the mob and the masses; they should not think themselves too dignified, too high; but they should come down to the level of the mob and the masses and they should try to understand their feelings and should help them in removing their grievances.

Another factor is the tribal belt of India. It is not only the Nagas and the Mizos but the entire tribal belt of India is in ferment. And I know that Government have been anxious about their development. I know that the Government have spent crores of rupees for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes; but the Government's achievements or *bona-fides* should not be judged only by the amount of money they have spent. It should be judged by the results they have achieved.

It is a blatant fact today that the tribal people of India are now dissatisfied, and dissatisfied to an extent that they can challenge the Government even with arms and weapons. Sir, apart from the intrinsic trouble in this regard, there are two other factors. Some of the tribal areas are in the border States and they are sensitive borders. If there is any aggression from outside their may be interested parties in India, interested elements in India, who want that trouble in those sensitive areas to continue, so that, along with the foreign aggression, the troubles in those areas and the civil commotion inside India may supplement the foreign aggression.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: This is one of the dangers. Sir, I will take 3 or 4 more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You have already taken two minutes.

An hon. Member: He is a senior Member of the Congress party.

Shri A. C. Guha: I am speaking for the whole of the demands only today. I have not spoken on any other day. I hope the Home Ministry will make a qualitative distinction between Nagas and Mizos. They are not of the same class. Their problem is qualitatively distinct. I put it to the Government why they allowed the National Mizo Front to develop. It was under their pattonage that this front has developed since only 1962. How did they get their start? They got their start from the near-famine conditions that were prevailing in Lushai area, which is called the Mizo area. During the near-famine condition, the Mizo national volunteers came up for doing relief work and the Government took their help in preference to some other political elements. And this is the beginning of the Mizo National Front. I hope that these two problems will be separated and I request that there should be a serious attempt made to s' _ the problem of that area.

Apart from that, Sir, the entire new industrial belt of India is in the tribal area. Starting from Durgapur, Bhilai, Rourkela, Ranchi, Bhopal, all these industrial units are in tribal belts. What have the tribal people got out of the industrial development? They have been ousted from their homes. I know, Sir, some of those local tribal chiefs might have got huge amounts as compensation for land, but have the Government taken any care to see how that money was being spent? Have the Government taken any care to see how the money was invested, whether it was utilised properly or not? The money was just simply squandered by them and some middlemen right have taken a big share of it. They have cheated the tribal people and taken out the money. It should have been the responsibility of the Government—having handed over thousands of rupees to some, almost naked tribal men—to see how he is going to spend that money. The Government did not take any care at all. It acted only formally. Government thought it was not their responsibility, though, I feel, it should have been the responsibility of the Government to see how the tribal men spent that money. The result is too much and too wide circulation of money and we have not done anything to give them the necessary social inputs through which the tribal belt could be put under some consolidation. I think this should be done now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri A. C. Guha: There are two points, Sir. I should now say about the relations between the States and the Centre. The Indian federation is somewhat different from the Federation of the United States of America. The Indian Federation delegates power to the States; but the American Federation surrenders power, that is, the States surrender power to the Centre. But I think here the process is being reversed now. I am not sure, Sir, if the Government intends at least in practice, if not *de jure* to have the American type of Federation. The Centre is practically surrendering to the States. It is the States who dictate and not the Centre who dictates.

An hon. Member: It is a counsel of surrender.

Shri A. C. Guha: I wonder whether the Government has taken any action or not. A Chief Minister has the audacity to say that he is not liable to any explanation either to the Prime Minister or to the Rashtrapati, President of India. If the Government

could tolerate such a position it is almost the end of the federation.

About food this year, knowing that there would be a crisis at least on three occasions the Chief Ministers came to Delhi and decided on certain policy; but on going back they did not implement the policy. The Central Government was impotent to tell the Chief Ministers that once decision has been taken it is their duty and they must have to implement those policies. It was only the Bengal Chief Minister who foolishly took up the Government decisions seriously and he was praised all thoughout India and now he is I think the most miserable man in India—cursed and blamed by everybody.

I should say a word about the announcement of the Home Minister today about the continuance of the emergency and the D.I.R. Sir, emergency is emergency. It should not be a chronic thing and a continued thing for years together. But I do agree that Government requires some extraordinary powers particularly in the present crisis when all social forces are in fermentation and there are social disorders, and also these social disorders are often coordinated with foreign aggression or foreign designs. The Government requires some extraordinary power. For that, if necessary, they may amend the Constitution, but let them not function under the emergency. Emergency should not be made a chronic thing. If it is an emergency, it should be used very sparingly and really in emergency.

14 hrs.

It cannot be said that today there is emergency in the sense in which the Constitution provides for an emergency, but there is necessity for some extraordinary powers. There I agree and for that, if necessary, the Government should enact new Acts or make necessary enactment either through the State Legislatures or through this Parliament, but they should not continue this emergency.

I hope, the Home Ministry will take cognisance of the new forces that have come up as also the potentialities of these forces aligning with some foreign designs and some civil commotion. These are things for which the Government should take necessary precaution and steps. Those steps should not be only police measures to suppress the public feeling. These should be measures to understand the public feeling, to realise their grievances and to make amends for the administrative or social lapses that may be necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members may now move the cut motions, subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to strength security measures in border areas of West Bengal.* (10)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for proper use of Central Police force*). 11)].

Shri A. V. Raghavan (Badagara): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to implement the assurance regarding official language given by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru to the non-Hindi speaking people.* (12)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide financial aid to develop regional language.* (13)].

[Shri A. V. Raghavan]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give equal status to languages enshrined in the Constitution along with Hindi.* (14)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give official status to all the regional languages in the Centre.* (15)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to constitute a committee consisting of M.Ps., jurists, educationalists, linguists and others to chalk out an acceptable language policy.* (16)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to withdraw all cases pending in connection with the Kerala Bandh.* (17)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to withdraw all pending cases against newspapers.* (18)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to enlarge the powers of Consultative Committees of Parliament appointed as a result of President's rule.* (19)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to appoint a planning board in Kerala.* (20)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to curb police excesses in Kerala.* (21)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to speed up the inquiry commission proceedings.* (22)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to release detenus held under D.I.R.* (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to lift the Emergency.* (24)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide facilities to detained members of Parliament to perform their constitutional duties.* (25)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to revoke the Defence of India Rules.* (26)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to review decisions on policy taken by the Governor of Kerala.* (27)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to refer policy matters of Kerala to the Kerala Consultative Committee.* (28)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide Tamil medium schools in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.* (29)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take emergent steps to fill up the vacancies caused in the Rajya Sabha from Kerala.* (30)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to convene the Kerala Consultative Committee on Legislation at least once a month.* (31)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Favouritism shown in sanctioning new schools in Kerala.* (32].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to provide weightage to Government servants in the pay commission award.* (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Decision in raising the retirement age of District Judges in Kerala.* (34)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Lack of effective control and supervision over Kerala Administration.* (35)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Abuse of powers by the Advisers in States under President's rule.* (36)].

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to lift Emergency and revoke D.I.R.* (40)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to frame rules to provide uniform facility to detenus detained in different States under D.I.R.* (41)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to institute judicial enquiry into the cases of firing by police in different States.* (42)].

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Refusal to hold periodical meetings at regular intervals, with Central Secretariat employees' Organisation to settle day-to-day problems of the employees.* (43)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Arbitrary manner of finalising the Regulations for conducting the CSCS (U.D. Grade) Limited Competitive Examination for departmental employees without consulting the Clerical employees' organisation.* (44)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Refusal to introduce a Selection Grade Lower Division Clerks post and Selection Grade Assistants post.* (45)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Refusal to abolish Upper Division Clerks post in Central Secretariat Offices as recommended by Pay Commissions and Maxwell Committee and demanded by employees' organisation.* (46)].

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Fixation of seniority of Clerks and Assistants in Central Secretariat Offices leading to the supersession of thousands of employees.* (47)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Ignoring the interests and claims of more than 50,000 employees working in Central Secretariat and Allied Offices by not holding Consultation with their organizations regarding J.C.M.* (48)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to constitute the "Departmental Grievances Committee' for Central Secretariat staff as promised in Lok Sabha on 8-12-1965* (49)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to convert at least 25 per cent posts of Lower Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat as Upper Division Clerks posts.* (50)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to fill a large number of posts of Upper Division Clerks which are lying vacant in the Central Secretariat Offices since long.* (51)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop direct recruitment to the Grade of Assistant so as to improve promotional prospects of the Upper Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Offices.* (52)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give promotion to all the Lower Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Offices who have since completed the minimum service of 8 years, in the grade as per the rules of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules, 1962.* (53)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to provide promotional avenues to the post of Lower Division Clerk to educationally qualified Class IV employees working in the Central Secretariat Offices.* (54)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to amend the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules, 1962 so as to provide for promotional avenues to the post of Lower Division Clerk to educationally qualified Class IV employees of the Central Secretariat Offices.* (55)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to accept the demands of the low-paid employees of the Central Secretariat Offices, such as Class IV, Despatch Riders, Clerks, Assistants, etc.* (56)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to hold periodical meetings at regular intervals with the Central Secretariat employees' organisation with a view to settle their day-to-day problems and grievances as is done by other employing Deptts.* (57)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Non-furnishing of Minutes of the meeting held with Home Minister on 25-3-1966 by the representatives of the Federation of Central and Allied Offices' employees regarding retrenchment/reversions in Central Secretariat Offices.* (58)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop further studies by the Administrative Reforms Department in view of the appointment of a high powered Administrative Reforms Commission which is now seized of the problem of reforming administration and staffing pattern, etc., in the Government Offices.* (59)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to take effective steps to ensure proper implementation of the Ministry of Home Affairs instructions contained in their O.M. No. F. 11/21/62-CS(A), dated 29th March, 1963.* (60)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take immediate and effective steps to confirm all Clerks, Assistants and Class IV employees with long years of service who are working in the Central Secretariat Offices.* (61)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to redress the grievances of the Central Secretariat employees.* (62)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to issue the statutory orders as provided in the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 3/27/65-CS (II), dated 25th February, 1966 for taking away the staff identified as surplus in the Ministry of Works and Housing in the month April, 1966 and thereby save them from reversions.* (63)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to impose a total ban on the direct recruitment to various grades of the Central Secretariat Offices, including on the recruitment made through UPSC.* (64)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to hold elections of the shareholders of the Central Government Employees Consumer Co-operative Stores.* (65)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to remove the restrictive conditions of upper age limit of 30 years as a condition of eligibility in the case of Central Secretariat Clerical Service (U.D. Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination).* (66)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to increase the promotional avenues of the Lower Division Clerks of the Central Secretariat Offices.* (67)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to introduce a Selection Grade Assistant's post in the Central Secretariat with a view to remove the stagnation in the Assistants grade.* (68)].

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to take effective steps to implement in Central Secretariat Offices the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission and Home Ministry's instructions on the subject regarding conversion of 90 per cent posts as permanent and to make employees permanent against them.* (69)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to furnish to employees' organisation concerned the draft Regulations regarding Upper Division Clerks' Grade Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for their comments.* (70)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to fill permanent vacancies in Grade II of the maintenance staff of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service with effect from 1st May, 1957 belonging to the reserved quota for the employees of the subordinate offices.* (71)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to increase the promotional avenues of the Lower & Upper Division Clerks working in the Central Secretariat Offices with a view to relieve stagnation in these grades.* (72)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop direct recruitment to the grades of Section Officer and Assistant in view of the fact that a large number of staff is likely to be identified as surplus in the Central Secretariat Offices.* (73)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to give immediate promotion to all those Lower Division Clerks in CSCS who have reached the maximum of their grade* (74)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to meet the just demands of the Central Government Clerks Union* (75]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to meet the demand of the Central Secretariat Clerical Employees regarding abolition of Upper Division Clerk's Grade* (76)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to meet the demand of the Central Secretariat clerical employees regarding the introduction of selection Grade Lower Division clerk's post in Central Secretariat* (77)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to stop direct recruitment to Assistant's Grade with a view to improve the promotional prospects of Central Secretariat Upper Division Clerks.* (78)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to supply circulars issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on matters of interest to Central Government employees.* (79)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to settle the outstanding demands of the Central Government Clerks Union* (80)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to hold consultations regarding Joint Consultative Machinery with Unions/Associations affiliated to the Federation of the Central Secretariat and Allied Offices Employees.* (81)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need of giving promotion to the clerical employees of Central Secretariat Offices according to the length of service in the grade and not according to the date of confirmation.* (82)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Desirability of settling the grievance of the clerical employees of the Central Secretariat regarding their seniority issue by holding talks with their Organisation.* (33)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need of holding talks at Home Minister's level for settling some of the long outstanding grievances of the members of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service with their organisation.* (84)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to ensure proper compliance of the instructions contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 24/10/63-Ests. (B) dated 31st August, 1963 regarding supply of circulars to Central Secretariat employees organisations.* (85)]

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure of the organisation of the Central Intelligence Services.* (98)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Refusal to accept all recommendations of the Santhanam Committee.* (99)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Ineffectiveness of the Zonal Council to bring about harmony between different States.* (100)].

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to transfer the border security forces to the Defence Ministry.* (101)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Frequent use of army in aid of civil commotion and its impact on democratic functioning.* (102)].

"That the demand under the the head 'Ministry of Home Affairs' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure of the Ministry to effect economy in the Ministry.* (103)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Cut Motions are also before the House.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, the Home Ministry is the pivot of the administration on which rests the Government. All the governmental activities revolve round the Home Ministry. The Police Department is the long arm of the Home Ministry and with the limited time at my disposal I am going to make a few remarks about the Police Department.

The number of the police is increasing all over India including Delhi which is Centrally administered. The budget is increasing in every State as

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also here under the Central Government. The job of the Police Department is to keep law and order, to give safety and security to the public and to ensure the security of the State. What has been the performance of the Police Department?

Only three days back, on the 24th there was a press interview given by Shri Banerjee, the Police Chief of Delhi, in which he admitted that crime in Delhi was increasing every year. What is the type of crimes? The most nefarious crime is committed in the city of Delhi where this Home Ministry sits, functions and works and where we are supposed to have a very efficient police administration. In open broad daylight women are abducted, people are waylaid and kidnapped and there is no trace of those people. It is happening everywhere—in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta; in all cities and villages.

Blackmarketers and big hoarders thrive in our country with the knowledge of the police all over India including Delhi. The performance of the Police Department is such that they are not able to lay their hands on those blackmarketers, the bigger ones. All that the Police Department can do is to arrest a few petty grocers and convict them. If we look to the data about how many people have been arrested for blackmarketing and hoarding, we find that only a list of small petty traders is given before the House, whereas we find that this Police Department all over India including Delhi is very active in regard to the repression of the public. In 18 years of free India the number of police firings on the people far exceeds the number of police firings that took place in 200 years of British rule. They were foreigners and they are our countrymen our so-called leaders, once national leaders, sitting on the Treasury Benches. The police is aptly called the trigger-happy police. This has been seen during the food agitation in Kerala a few months ago, in West Bengal, in Gujarat, in Bastar where unarmed Adivasis were shot down and killed like dogs by our own police for which we pay money every year.

This House should be ashamed of the fact that though two or three speakers have spoken before me there was not a word against the police firing and repression. Never have we seen such wanton use of the emergency. Even during those days when the Second World War was on such a wanton use of the emergency powers was not seen. Since October 1962 till today thousands and thousands of people have been arrested. And who are those people? They are strikers, workers fighting for industrial disputes. The Defence of India Rules are clamped upon them. Since 1962 the emergency is used to curtail the rights of the workers and the peasants.

In 1965 during the Indo-Pak war we had seen in our own State and had reports from other neighbouring States on personal knowledge that thousands of Indian Muslims had been arrested.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): Nationalist Muslims.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Nationalist or anybody. Supporters of the Congress had been arrested of they were dissidents.

An hon. Member: Even MPs.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I am coming to the MPs.

There are reports that from workers, village people, Muslims the police extracted money. If they were able to give a huge sum of money, they escaped. There are such instances. Certain instances have been brought to the notice of the Home Minister from other States.

Then, about the democratic functioning of our police . . .

Shri Basumatari (Goalpara): Sir, he is talking on communal lines; he should not talk on those lines.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Sir, I do not give in. I am not going to give in.

We are told about parliamentary democracy. Here I am reminded of a story. Some few years back when Mr. Macmillan was the Prime Minister of England, a telephone of a Member of Parliament was tapped. A furore was created in Parliament and Mr. Macmillan had to get up because there was pressure from the Conservative Party also..... (*Interruption*).

Please do not try to defend your police in this way. I wanted to see a person who gets up and says—even Shri Arun Guha had to say a few words against the police for the first time, probably, due to the fact that the election is coming next year or may be for other reasons.

The point is that Mr. Macmillan had to get up and say that he would make inquiries. The responsible police officer was punished. But here very respected, esteemed Members of Parliament, like Shri Gopalan, Shri Nambiar and others, who are in Parliament since 1952—all of us know those gentlemen—are being arrested, released, re-arrested and detained month after month, year after year.

Today Shri Nanda made a statement. I should say, it is a most ridiculous, shameful statement. He could not boldly say that he was revoking the emergency and withdrawing the DIR. After what has happened inside the country, after Tashkent and all that, when all the jurists of India, all the ex-Chief Justices of India, a cross-section of the intelligentsia of the country are demanding the withdrawal of the emergency, the release of the DIR prisoners and the revocation of the DIR—even Congress MPs in this House have demanded that—Shri Nanda comes up after great deliberation with all the Chief Ministers, Congress Parliamentary Party and the Cabinet. The mountain in labour produces a mouse, a dead mouse.

Then, coming to police torture, I want to give you one recent example. There was a meeting in eastern part of Calcutta where one of our Congress M.Ps was there and there was a black-flag demonstration. As a result of that hundreds of people were rounded up from that area and after a few days, one gentleman, a young boy, Nemai Sarkar, was arrested and put in the lock-up. After 3 days, his parent were informed by the police that he was dead and that his body had been burnt. Just imagine what has happened to our country. It is a clear case of murder. The young man was arrested on suspicion without any charge framed against him; he was locked up, beaten up and murdered and his body was burnt. Imagine such a thing happening in our country. Our blood boils when we hear all these things. These are not invented and concocted stories. There is a big agitation in Calcutta. What the Chief Minister, Shri P. C. Sen, had to do was to transfer him from one police station to another. Probably, he will be promoted sometime later.

About corruption, we have heard so many things. I may give you one or two examples. There was a case of Mr. S. Gopal a Police Officer, deputed by the Central Government to enquire into the case of fraud alleged to have been committed by certain contractors and engineers of the South Eastern Railway. They have, it is alleged, cheated to the tune of Rs. 18 lakhs. That fellow, Mr. Gopal, was corrupted by a certain contractor whose name appears in the verdict given by the Judge as one Mr. Surjit Singh Atwal, a Congress M.P. I do not say that every Congress M.P. is like that. But I draw the attention of the Congress M.Ps to this fact that there are a number of black sheep amongst them (*Interruption*). I have got a copy of the judgement in which the Judge says, "The statement of Atwal, an accomplice...." That Officer is rightly punished, convicted and sent to jail and all that. But this gentleman is not punished. There is no inquiry against him. Is it due to the fact that he is a big contractor? Is it due

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to the fact that he was in-charge of the kitchen at the Durgapur Congress Session? Is it due to the fact that he is one of the lieutenants of our great leader, Mr. Atulya Ghosh? This is a point which the Home Minister must answer. How can this Government and the police check corruption if the policy of the Government breeds it? You must go to the root of the thing. You cannot simply hold the policeman as corrupt. I may give you another example. After the Vivian Bose Commission, it was stated in this House that certain criminal prosecutions will arise out of the Vivian Bose Commission Report. I want to know how many cases have been brought out. On the other hand, we know it for certain that in the Nehru Memorial Fund, till last month there was a collection of only Rs. 1 crore and out of that sum of Rs. 1 crore, Rs. 20 lakhs came from Mr. S. P. Jain who has been, again and again, referred to in that Vivian Bose Commission. If these things go on before the eyes of the Home Ministry,, naturally, I ask, who can fight corruption? So, Sadachar Samiti remains on paper.

Shri Daji (Indore): Against that amount of Rs. 20 lakhs, a case of black market in newsprint has been hushed up.

Dr. Ranen Sen: I have no time to go into all this. I am giving only a few instances to illustrate the point.

Now, I come to the Police Department. Previously, our Intelligence Department was linked up with Scotland Yard. It is known, even today, our officers, in free India, are sent to Scotland Yard for training. Of late, we have been connected with the F.B.I. The officers are getting training there also. Our Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, meets the Police Chief of New York. Mr. Banerjee who is the Inspector General of Police should have met him. Why should the Home Minister meet him?

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad (Bhagalpur): He might have asked for *darshan* of the Home Minister.

Dr. Ranen Sen: Then, the day before yesterday, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee referred to the case of certain professors who were criticising the Indo-U.S. Foundation, the C.B.I. is investigating into their antecedents. It is a wonderful thing. Nobody will have any freedom to criticise any Government measure; nobody will have the freedom to criticise the Government. The C.B.I. is investigating into the antecedents of those professors.

A few words about the Intelligence Bureau. In this Budget Demand, I find that in 1964-65, the revised estimate was Rs. 3.70 crores; in 1965-66, it was Rs. 3.77 crores and in 1966-67 it is Rs. 4.12 crores out of the total Demand of Rs. 5 crores. But what is the performance of the Intelligence Bureau? Their performance is to shadow the Communists, the Opposition Members, arrest them, give distorted facts of the Left Communists, frame charges against them, and produce a white paper which convinces nobody, which is submitted by Mr. Nanda here, except probably the Home Ministry. That is their function.

When the infiltrators came in massive numbers, in thousands, into our country, it was reported openly in the press and even admitted in this House that they had no proper information.

Shri Shinkre: They could not trace Shri Kakodkar who was in Rishikesh.

Dr. Ranen Sen: They did not have the information. The Intelligence is totally blank here. What happened three days back? We discussed about these explosions in the Hill areas of Assam. What did we find there? There is no Intelligence. It is admitted by everybody. This is not a new thing. For the last 10 years, this is happening. The Intelligence Department is only meant for suppressing the Communists, to frame charges

against them, to investigate their antecedents and that kind of a thing. For that, crores of rupees are being spent. Walcott goes and comes and after probably 50 attempts, our Intelligence Department is able to catch that gentleman and that too also on the information from Interpol. This is the performance, the achievement of the Intelligence Bureau.

Then, what about the democratic conditions in the country? There is the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as the Centrally-administered territory. There was the Parliamentary Delegation two years back in which Mr. P. K. Deo, Shri Mohammad Elias and Shri H. P. Chatterjee were there and they submitted a Report about the conditions in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. That Report clearly and definitely stated that they had the experience that there was no civil right and that there was no trade union right existing in that Centrally-administered area. The Chief Commissioner is the *Satrap* of that territory. There were also suggestions by these gentlemen that that territory might be inhabited by the refugees from East Bengal, but the Government of India does not believe in those refugees; probably in the eyes of the Government of India, they are trouble-makers. In spite of the fact that refugees are dying in Dandakaranya, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and many other places, Andaman is not open for them despite great possibility there and we are told that Andaman is being developed for private vested interests. This is what is happening in Andaman.

I want to bring out one or two more things. How does this Home Ministry behave with our employees? The Second Pay Commission recommended that, after three years of service, the employees would be made permanent and the Government accepted this recommendation. What happened? Many years have passed by and still we find that the employees working in the Central Secretariat for 10 or 15 or 18 years are temporary. This is their behaviour in the case of employees also!

Lest year, on the 8th December, the then Deputy Home Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra, announced in the Lok Sabha that a departmental Grievance Committee would be set up—the employees have a lot of grievances—to look into the grievances of the employees. We know the officials, particularly the *Burra Sahibs* of Home Ministry; they did not like it and they have scant respect for the Parliament and the Deputy Home Minister; they revived the old, out-moded, ineffective, defunct committee that was set up in 1957, against which the employees had grievances and on which the then Deputy Home Minister made the announcement. These officers do not want that the employees should get a fair and proper deal from the Government. These officers are successfully able to scuttle the whole thing.

I now come to another point, i.e., about the officer-oriented scheme. I tried to understand what that scheme was but could not; I hope the Home Minister will explain that before us. I do not know who will be the beneficiaries after the scheme is introduced, but one thing is definite and that is that 10,000 to 15,000 employees would be rendered surplus and in anticipation, the Home Ministry is giving notices to the employees to accept voluntary retirement. Probably the Home Minister does not know this: in the private sector, particularly in the foreign oil companies, for the last few years, they are trying to introduce a system which is resisted by all trade unions—AITUC, INTUC and others—and we are fighting against this voluntary retirement and retrenchment. This is so not only in regard to oil companies. This is a much bigger issue. What would happen to our employment potential? This is a very big issue. Every year the unemployment problem is becoming more and more acute. The Home Ministry wants to introduce a scheme which is opposed elsewhere and which

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is even opposed by the Labour Ministry and the Oil Ministry. This is a known fact. A report has been submitted before the Government in which they have definitely stated that the voluntary retirement scheme is nothing but retrenchment. If the Home Ministry introduces this scheme and renders thousands of employees surplus, there will be a total pandemonium in the industrial sector and thousands of people will be rendered surplus by the big business who run the show in India. It is high time for the Home Ministry to wake up and retract from it. The Home Ministry should not introduce this scheme at all.

Lastly, I want to make a point in regard to Musalmans. I have stated earlier as to how they have been treated. It is said that ours is a secular country—at least the Government professes secularism; but the Muslims are discriminated against; it is a sad experience everywhere, particularly in those places where Muslims constitute a sizeable number—in West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar; these are the places where I have some experience. Why should the Muslims here be treated as second-class citizens?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj): This is pure and simple election.

Dr. Ranen Sen: It is not because of ensuing elections that I say this. My Constituency does not have even 5 per cent of Muslims.

Shri A. P. Sharma: If possible, the hon. Member may please quote the figures.

Dr. Ranen Sen: This is a very unfortunate state of affairs. If property is to be transferred, as I have stated earlier, for a Hindu, for me, it is not necessary to produce a citizenship certificate; but in the case of Mr. Elias, the citizenship certificate has to be produced. Why should this be so?

Then there is the question of old Muslim refugees—there are also Hindu refugees; their number runs in lakhs—and former's number is in thousands; it is a sizeable number. Many of those refugees are still not rehabilitated in the sense that they have not got back their property. This attitude of discrimination on the part of the Police Department, the Home Department and all departments of Government, must be corrected.

I want to make another point about discrimination. I was listening very carefully to some of the speeches about Hindi and other things. I have no quarrel with Hindi. In fact, you will be surprised to know that I have learnt Hindi quite well; I can speak. The position is this. Without having any quarrel with Hindi, I must say that the statement by the Government of India about the non-Hindi Indian languages is a little discriminatory. Yesterday there was a supplementary question regarding translation of laws and statutes in Hindi; we are not quarrelling on that; let them be translated in Hindi; but at the same time when the question was put whether it is being done in other Indian languages, the Minister said that, for this purpose, Rs. 11 to 14 lakhs would be required and, therefore, unless the States co-operated, that could not be done. If this news goes out, how will the non-Hindi speaking people feel about it. Can the Central Government not offer some money to start with? It is only Rs. 14 lakhs; it should not be very difficult to give. The Home Ministry should be conscious of the feelings of other people. I say this without any grievances over any language. The Government should try to understand the feelings and sentiments of those 30 or 40 crores of people whose mother-tongue is not Hindi. There should not be any second-class citizen in India, whether he is a Bengali or a Muslim or a Sikh or a Tamilian. All the citizens should be treated alike. The Home Ministry is particularly responsible for this particular question. The Home Ministry should see that such a discriminatory treatment is done away with,

and the sooner it is done away with, the better it is for the unity of the country, which consists of various types of linguistic groups or national groups or whatever you may call it, the better it is for the prosperity and bright future of India.

With these words I conclude. I am sorry I had to say some very hard words, because this has been the feeling for the last few years about this Emergency, about the arrest of Mr. A. K. Gopalan and Mr. Anandan Nambiar, who are absent from here; I had, therefore, to use very hard words in regard to the Intelligence Department and in regard to the Police Department. I must say that the whole outlook must change; those who are at the top in the Home Ministry, i.e., the Minister, the Minister of State, and Deputy Ministers must change their outlook and then alone the outlook of the people in the lower rung will change.

Shri Khadilkar (Khed): The debate on the Home Ministry's Demands gives us an opportunity to examine, according to my understanding, dispassionately what they have achieved during the course of the stewardship of Shri Nanda, and if there are any failures, what those failures are. In a society where there is a process of transformation, where changes are brought about by the democratic method, and new forces are released, to administer the Home Ministry is an extremely difficult job. Therefore, if we look at it, taking events here and there, that would not give us a correct picture. That will be just looking at the trees and missing the wood as they say.

Let me enumerate what they have achieved and let me also have a look at the present problems which are facing our society and facing in a big way the Home Ministry, the problem of integration of tribal regions into the Indian Union, the problem of law and order and so many other problems.

If I were to look at their achievements in a very objective manner, I would enumerate a few things, to begin with. For instance, the integration of Jammu and Kashmir was a problem. By making articles 356 and 357 applicable to Jammu and Kashmir, they have further integrated Jammu and Kashmir and brought it into the mainstream of Indian political life. That sense of separation is slowly being removed by these steps. This must be admitted, and this is a big achievement. I would say that this is the main thing which goes to the credit of the Home Ministry.

Then, there is the case of administrative reforms. If this country which has been governed so far by a set of administrative agencies well established during the British regime, and if this law and order State is to be transformed into a welfare State, a new administrative pattern needs to be developed. In a society that is being industrialised, and where the feudal things are slowly broken up and the feudal order is being broken up, to initiate measures of administrative reform is a big task. By setting up a committee and taking certain measures on their report, and now by setting up a full-fledged commission under the chairmanship of Shri Morarji Desai, I think the Home Ministry has taken big strides in this matter. I would content myself with saying that, because for want of time I do not want to enumerate in detail what they have done.

There is one other equally important and vital matter concerning corruption. Last year, it figured very much in our discussions. But it appears from the speeches now that the measures taken have produced a certain impact and at least corruption has been checked to a considerable extent.

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Khadilkar: I am coming to that. I am not unaware of the exist-

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ence of corruption. What I am saying is that the steps taken have created a great impact. A certain process has been set in motion by which further corruption is being stopped in the administrative services at least; and in public life also, certain steps have been taken. If you take a dispassionate and objective view of the situation . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My hon. friend can say that concerted attention has been paid to this matter.

Shri Khadilkar: That is what I am saying. The process has started. I am not saying that corruption has been eradicated. That would be too tall a claim to make in our society if we look at the things round about. What I was saying was this. In a country like this, which as, Jennings has put it, has a federal type of government, in fact, not completely federal, but a quasi-federation with greater power at the Centre, the Centre took the initiative against the Chief Ministers of States; against the Chief Minister of one State, there was a commission of inquiry, and in the case of another Minister and an ex-Minister, there was some proceeding and they had to quit. Do you not think that this has a deterrent effect in general? I am not saying that it has eradicated corruption. But it has a deterrent effect and a very healthy effect on the whole tone of party life and of Government at the State level. We must admit this and we must agree that it was a bold step. I know that the Central Minister Shri Nanda has got to face attacks from both sides; if he acts in one way then he is bound to be attacked by one side, and if he acts in another way, then he is bound to be attacked from the other side.

Shri Shinkre: Which are those sides?

Shri Khadilkar: I am coming to that. Let my hon. friend please give me my time, because the time at my disposal is limited. In such a situation, if he has taken these steps which have some deterrent effect on the actions and activities, then it is something creditable. Previously, a certain laxity was visible at the State level, but now that position has changed.

Then, I shall mention one other very important thing. I am taking these things at random. There are friends who take more interest in labour problems. I also used to take interest in labour problems, but I am too old for it now. The question of Whitley Council was there since the Pay Commission's report in 1960. It was a difficult problem, as you know, but ultimately a machinery has been evolved, a sort of conciliation machinery which will go a long way in restoring the morale of the services and a sense of integrity in the ranks. My hon. friends will agree that this is also a big achievement. I have no time, otherwise, I could cite many other things.

Shri A. P. Sharma It provides for compulsory arbitration.

Shri Khadilkar: As I have said, I have no time to go into the details.

Last but not least, the Santhanam Committee had recommended the constitution of a vigilance commission. But the public grievances part was taken out of it. Now, a well-known officer and a well-experienced officer has been given charge of this, and a machinery for redress of public grievances has been set up at the Centre. We have to keep in view these things, with the background of Shri Nanda in mind. I cannot forget Shri Nanda, because I have known him for the last thirty or forty years. He is a type of a Gandhian. When he took over the Home Ministry, I criticised him and said 'This is not your job; you are too much of a philosopher; you are too much of an idealist; means and ends count with you; you

are going to prove a failure. But now I feel in a different way. In a society that is in transformation, one may think of assuming dictatorial powers and setting up a machine of repression, and any other Minister would have gone that way, but because of his past, his Gandhian past, Shri Nanda has kept his head above waters . . .

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): He is not drowned.

Shri Khadilkar: I must say that the Home Minister has functioned well and looked at the question not merely as a law and order problem but also as a welfare problem and as a social problem in this country, and I am glad to say that he has not given up that approach to the Indian situation.

Shri Daji: Excepting in the case of Haveli Ram.

Shri Khadilkar: There are eccentricities in my hon. friend's party also. I know that some Members of his party also consult astrologers. Therefore, these are personal matters, and let us not go into them now.

Shri Daji: My hon. friend may kindly give their names.

Shri Khadilkar: I do not want to mention names, but I know them. If they do not, their wives do, because they have greater faith. Therefore, this backdoor entry to the house of Haveli Ram or whoever he is is there.

Shri A. P. Sharma: They consult foreign astrologers.

Shri Khadilkar: When it was said that he was a disillusioned socialist, I did not like it. But the compulsions of the Indian situation are such that those who are running the administration will have to make compromises. You cannot ignore this fact. If those compromises do not undermine our basic policies, the set objectives of social reconstruction etc. then such compromises should not be attacked from the angle that they are a surrender to this side or that side.

I shall mention one other problem before I come to the major issue, that is, the arrest of the Left Communists. I had my own doubts about the report that was presented to this House. But if it was a question of security risk and it was genuinely felt that there was something like that, and the Right Communists also then disassociated themselves from the policies and programmes of the Left Communists, why should Shri Nanda be blamed now and pilloried in the way he is being pilloried at the present juncture? There are aspects which should be kept in mind at this juncture. It is not a question of simply praising, because I am going to say something different; I am going to say that I was not satisfied with the report that was presented here. But one thing is very clear. There was the war front. There was the equally important home front. Who kept peace in the country? No doubt, the people responded. But broadly speaking, peace on the home front, dealing with the infiltrators, protecting vital strategic transport points, all that thing was done by the Home Ministry. It discharged its duty commendably well.

After saying all this, I come to the major problem facing the Government and the country at large, the problem of law and order. Unless you are prepared to probe into it and look at the problem in the social complex or the social context, neither the Home Ministry nor we would be able to see it in its proper perspective.

What is the problem? So far, we are looking at it in a symptomatic way. If there is some disturbance, we send the police. If there is greater disturbance, we call in the military personnel. This is not the way, and this is not going to solve the problem. Unless we do a little searching of the heart, I mean everyone of us, we cannot find the solution.

Take the Bengal situation. What happened there? That should be an eye-opener to Government. There was of course the question of food.

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But an impression is gaining ground that unless some violence is there, unless there is some fast unto death, Government normally does not move. But apart from that, in Bengal—I have closely studied the situation—Government was completely isolated from the people. Students—you say they are rowdy and indisciplined—teachers—they say they are disgruntled—professors and then Judges of the High Court, joined. We saw all sections of the population on the one side supporting the agitation on the streets and Government sitting completely isolated on the other side, in an ivory tower trying to meet the situation, by inviting the military for their help.

This is not a problem only of Bengal I am touching an aspect of the present situation where active communication with the people is lost, touch with the people is lost. You are sitting in isolation trying to discharge the duties of administration, and therefore, such ugly situations arise. A certain area of gulf has been created between the broad masses of the people and those who rule over them. If it is not bridged, I am afraid no amount of police force or reliance on the military will be able to solve the problem. Therefore, I would warn the Home Minister and the Home Ministry. Look at the problem in its essence. What is the social milieu? What are the basic causes of this disease. Do not deal with it in a symptomatic manner taking some temporary repressive or other measures which are not sufficient to meet the situation in the present state of democratic development in our country. This aspect must be squarely brought before the House and borne in mind in devising a solution.

There is another question, of a certain dialogue with the people, an emotional dialogue, because new forces are let loose in society, in a transforming society. Those who rule, the Chief Ministers and others must have that emotional dialogue, a certain amount of rapport with the people. But today that dialogue is completely absent. When Panditji was there, I remember whatever he said, whether people agreed or disagreed, that dialogue was continued from the top in the capital to the small tea stop in the village. Everywhere, the point was debated and discussed. Unless you want to return or relapse to a different type of democracy, a distorted democracy, you have to give it a different treatment and make it a living pattern. I call it the living pattern in our country at the present juncture. This dialogue with the people, identifying themselves with the emotions and urges of the people, must be kept up. Otherwise, they will fail in discharging their duty and will be relying only on the *danda*. That is not going to save the situation. We have come to a turning point after 18 years. This is an adolescent age of democracy. Somebody referred to the teen-age. We have reached the adolescent age of democracy. The younger generation has come up and society is being transformed. In such a situation, the totality of the picture must be taken into consideration. All forces must be taken into account and their co-operation enlisted. Then only you can rule this country. That is the Home Ministry's job. As I said in the beginning, particularly when Nandaji is presiding over the affairs of the Ministry, they will have to look into this aspect. He and his Ministry must take into account this socio-political problem in our country in the present context and restore a sense of confidence and health to our democracy at its grass-roots. When I speak of dialogue at the local level, it means the grass-roots of democracy. This is one thing.

Then there is another problem, the problem of integration. Let me say that so far as the scheduled castes are concerned, they have developed their own leadership and many things are being done. They are more integrated, not completely, but largely intergrated. But so far as the scheduled tribes are concerned, they have re-

mained outside the periphery of our society. It is not a question of Bastar. Bastar is just an eruption. We are not happy with it. Perhaps a local police officer might have committed an excess of violence. I am not saying that the Minister was responsible directly. But certainly people feel that what has been done to the leader was not justified. He was not just a prince, he was the leader of the tribals. They felt their loyalty towards him, they have a certain love for him, because he functioned not as a prince but as a leader of the tribals.

Therefore, you will have to take positive steps in this region which comprises about 70 lakhs of people in this belt. This is one problem.

There is another problem of a similar character, that of the hill tribes. Take the Mizo Hills. Nagas are spearheading the struggle. Do not isolate the Nagas. The spearheading of the struggle is done by the Nagas. There are the Mizo Hills people and other hill people. The Assam representatives will excuse me for saying this—this is my opinion—that there is a deep feeling of distrust of them among those people at their being governed by the Assamese. The sooner they are taken over by the Government, the better. If you look at it from the point of view of showing strength and bringing them round on bended knees, that approach is no good.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): Why not give autonomy?

Shri Khadilkar: I am coming to that. Some of the tribes are on the other side also. Burma has taken certain steps. There are missionary influences. They are highly educated, more educated than the people in Assam are. I must say this very plainly that they are better educated also in many respects. On the other side, the Burma Government has taken two immediate steps. One, they have taken over the schools. Then they have taken over the hospitals. To eradicate or drive out the missionaries is not an easy thing. They have lived with them. You will have to create a sense of confidence in a new social service in the hill tribes. They should be taken over by the Centre and given the fullest autonomy. You should try to remove their grievances in time; otherwise, these hill tribes who are on our border will always remain a problem with us. These are the things about the tribal people which have to be done.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: What about giving them autonomy?

Shri Khadilkar: I have said that.

Last time, I had suggested that you must start a central institute for training the tribal intelligentsia. You have done nothing. In other countries, for instance in China—I tried to study their literature—they have got a big central institute where people from different regions are brought together, facilities are given, and then a new leadership is created. Have you made any attempt on these lines? You have done nothing.

There was a report presented, how many crores or lakhs we have spent, but do you know that when you probe into these figures, you find that most of the money has gone on administrative expense and the corrupt contractors? It has never reached the people, and does not improve their lot a bit anywhere. Such has been the welfare administration of the tribal areas. Formerly the British Government kept them as museum pieces, we must change that, we must try to penetrate their life, understand them emotionally and try to win them over. That is the only process. Kid-glove methods, somebody said, are not useful. I agree there must be force, but the force must be the minimum. Force should not be the instrument of integration. Integration by force can never take place. That is the law of social development everywhere, and therefore I would say, try to win

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them over, make a new approach to the problem, and the present approach also should be further pursued, in order to win them over. Do not try to foist everything that happens on the Nagas or the Mizo people.

The leader of the Mizos, Mr. Laldonga, was here in Delhi for some days a few days back, and those who have seen him say that he is a very intelligent man and a good leader. You must try to meet him, meet their leadership. It is no use trying to bypass the leadership of the tribals and meet the situation by some other method. Ultimately, as you have recognised the leadership of the scheduled castes willy nilly, you will have to recognise the leadership of these people in order to integrate them in the scheme of things, so that they can be won over.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Separate leaders for everybody.

Shri Khadilkar: One more thing and I have finished. Somebody referred to prohibition. Prohibition has been made the central plank of Gandhiji's Centenary. On this point I do endorse the general policy of prohibition. But look at the social consequences dispassionately. A new class has been created, most antisocial in our society, and they have become a menace. Therefore, if you want to puruse the policy of prohibition, a certain climate must be created. Today there is the privileged class of permit-holders who can drink and call it a status symbol in clubs, restaurants and private parties. All the Government officials and contractors will drink, and it will be called a status symbol, as against the lower strata for whose benefit you are pursuing the policy of prohibition. I would urge that you should review this policy from this point of view and make an assessment of its failure and success, and create a proper social climate. You cannot instil morality, bring about change in social habits, by law or prohibition. Whether it is gold or liquor, you will have to make a fresh approach, a new approach, to the problem.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Are you in favour or against it? Make it clear.

Shri Khadilkar: I do not want it as it is being administered today; I do not want it to be lifted, because it is bad; you have got to improve the system. That is my main contention.

A statement was made regarding the emergency. The important point in the statement is that unless a law of indemnity is passed, Government cannot completely remove the emergency. Emergency should not be continued even for a minute longer, because it has lost that sense of urgency and emergency in the public at large. It is being abused and misused. I would make this suggestion. It is being withdrawn and kept only for a limited purpose where it is absolutely necessary from the security point of view. Even after making these arrangements, I would suggest that a commission should be appointed, after the law of indemnity has been passed, to find out whether during the emergency it was properly administered or was abused for some other purpose. Then alone you will restore confidence in law and order, because law and order has ultimately a moral foundation; it is not a danda foundation on which the State runs. In this country today the leadership is not having that moral authority. It has been undermined, whether in Bengal or elsewhere. Unless you restore that moral authority of leadership in our society, no Home Minister or Home Ministry, whatever be the police powers or military powers behind him, can be effective. I hope

and trust that under Nandaji's leadership, this leadership will reassert itself and try to restore that confidence

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, गृह मन्त्रालय की मांग पर विचार करने के समय बहुत सी बातें नजर के सामने आती हैं । गृह मन्त्रालय को बहुत से कार्यों की तरफ देश में देखना है । देश की आन्तरिक सुरक्षा, देश में सुन्दर और स्वस्थ शासन, स्वप्नवत् अमन और चैन और इससे भी अधिक आगे जब देश में बाहर से आक्रमण हो, तो उस समय देश की सुरक्षा पर ध्यान, यह ऐसी बातें हैं जिसकी परिधि मे इस देश की सभी व्यवस्थायें आ जाती हैं । अब गृह मन्त्रालय को इन बहुत से कामों को भी करना पड़ता है । गृह मन्त्रालय इस देश के अच्छे और बुरे कार्यों का बैरोमीटर है । अगर देश में शान्ति और सुरक्षा है, अगर देश के खेत और खलिहानों में अनाज काफी उपजता है, लोगों को खाने के लिए अन्न, पहनने के लिए कपड़ा है तो देश में शासन और व्यवस्था, ला एण्ड आर्डर जिसे कहते हैं, कानून और व्यवस्था अच्छी रहती है । लेकिन ज्यों ही, देश में भुखमरी की स्थिति होती है, उस समय देश में हड़ताल और प्रदर्शन आदि चीजें होती हैं तो उस समय कानून और व्यवस्था के नाम पर गृह मन्त्रालय को वहां पर आना पड़ता है । यद्यपि खेत और खलिहानों में अन्न नहीं उपजने का कारण, कमी का कारण चाहे खाद हो, चाहे पानी हो और इनका सम्बन्ध गृह मन्त्रालय से नहीं बल्कि खाद्य मन्त्रालय से है, लेकिन अन्त में जब देश के सामने यह बातें आती हैं तो इसकी सारी जवाबदेही ला एण्ड आर्डर के नाम पर गृह मन्त्रालय पर आ जाती है । इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि हम ला एण्ड आर्डर की दृष्टि से इसको कई भागों में बांट सकते हैं । आज हर बात को ला एण्ड आर्डर के नाम पर, कानून और व्यवस्था के नाम पर देखा जाता है । मैं इसे तीन भागों में बांटता हूं । पहला तो यह है कि जहां सचमुच समाज के असामाजिक तत्व इस देश के कानून और विधान को अपने हाथ में ले लेते हैं, वहां पर यह ला एण्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न है । दूसरा प्रश्न वह है कि जहां जनता की वास्तविक मांगें हैं, जहां उनके सामने वास्तविक कठिनाइयां हैं, भूख का प्रश्न, अन्न का प्रश्न, केरोसिन तेल का प्रश्न है, उनके सामने कपड़े का प्रश्न है, उनके सामने खराब शासन व्यवस्था जहां पर कोई बात चांदी के ठीकरों के बिना चलती नहीं, यह प्रश्न है, इसलिए इसके कारण जनता विद्रोह करती है तो वह भी एक ला एण्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न है । और तीसरा यह है कि हमारे बहुत से भागों में ऐसे तत्व हैं जो देश की सार्वभौमिकता, अखण्डता और स्वतन्त्रता को चुनौती है और इस तरह का रूप आप देख सकते हैं नागालैण्ड में, मिजो हिल्स में और जम्मू और काश्मीर में । इस प्रकार हमारे सामने कई ऐसी परिस्थितियां हैं जिनका सम्बन्ध कानून और व्यवस्था से है । मैं आपको कहूंगा, गृह मन्त्रालय हर बात पर या यह सरकार विशेष अच्छा यह होगा कि यह सरकार हर बात को कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न न बनाये । जहां पर वास्तव में असामाजिक तत्व या साम्प्रदायिक तत्व है जैसे पिछली बार कलकत्ते में दंगे हुए, जमशेदपुर में हुए, भिलाई म हुए, यह सचमुच में ला एण्ड आर्डर का प्रश्न है और इसके लिए सरकार ने जिन जिन उपायों का सहारा लिया, जितनी गोलियां चलायीं वह जस्टिफाइड हैं । लेकिन अगर केरोसिन तेल की कमी के कारण, अगर भूख के कारण, अगर अन्न के कारण, अगर फूड कण्ट्रोल के कारण जनता विद्रोह करती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि वहां सरकार को डंडा और गोली चलाने के बजाय कुछ बातों को शांतिपूर्वक सोचना होगा कि क्यों नहीं इस बात को किया जाय । लेकिन जब आप ठीक ठीक करते हैं तो उसमें एक प्रश्न आता है और वह प्रश्न यह है कि हम तमाम इन चीजों को, प्रदर्शन और

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हड़ताल के नाते अवश्य ही कर सकते हैं । किसी भी गणतन्त्रात्मक सरकार में भूख हड़ताल करना, प्रदर्शन करना यह हमारा अधिकार है । लेकिन जब यह भूख हड़ताल वाले या प्रदर्शन करने वाले या किरोसिन आयल न मिलने के कारण आवाज उठाने वाले लोग राजनीतिक स्वार्थ रखने वाले तत्वों के हाथ में खेलने लगते हैं और हिंसा करने लगते हैं जब यह स्टेशन तोड़ते हैं जब यह रेलें जलाते है तब उस समय होता यह है कि उनकी वास्तविक मांगों का जो असर सरकार पर पड़ना चाहिए वह असर सरकार पर नहीं पड़ता है और होता यह है कि उस समय सरकार की गोली और लाठी हावी हो जाती है । उस समय हमारे ऐसे व्यक्ति जो वास्तव में उस मांग का समर्थन करना चाहते हैं जो चाहते हैं कि गणतन्त्रात्मक सरकार में जनता अपनी जायज मांगों को मनवाने के लिए प्रदर्शन करे, भूख हड़ताल करे और प्रदर्शन हों, उसका समर्थन नहीं कर पाते । अब अगर कोई अपनी जायज और वाजिब मांगों को मनवाने के लिए हिंसा करे, रेल जलाये या स्टेशन जलाये अथवा लोगों को जान से मार दे तो उस समय उनका और उनकी मांगों का समर्थन करना कठिन हो जाता है । इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम इन प्रश्नों पर इस दृष्टि से विचार करें । इसके तीन भाग रक्खें । पहला भाग तो वह है कि जहां पर वास्तव में कानून और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है वहां पर सरकार निश्चय ही अपना रूप दिखाये । वह साम, दान और दण्ड, भेद का रूप अख्त्यार करे और कार्य करे । दूसरा वह जिसका कि मैंने अभी हवाला दिया अर्थात् जहां लोग अपनी जायज मांगों के लिए भूख हड़ताल आदि शांतिपूर्ण प्रदर्शन करें वहां पर निश्चय ही सरकार को सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करना चाहिए । तीसरा और जो सबसे प्रमुख है वह यह कि देश में जो ऐसे भाग हैं जैसे मीजो हिल्स, नागालैण्ड और जम्मू काश्मीर, इन जगहों में जो ऐसे अराज्यक तत्व हैं, अराष्ट्रीय तत्व हैं जो इस देश की सार्वभौमिकता को चुनौती दे रहे हैं मैं समझता हूं कि इस सरकार को और गृह मन्त्रालय को मजबूती के साथ उनका दमन करना चाहिए । सरकार उनके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही करे । कार्यवाही करने के लिए जब मैं कहता हूं तो उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो उनकी वास्तविक मांगें हैं उन पर विचार न किया जाय; सरकार को अवश्य उन मांगों पर विचार करना चाहिए । लेकिन देश के वह भाग जो कि अपनी मांगों को शान्तिपूर्ण तरीक़ों से मनवाने के बजाय यह कहते हैं कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर के हैं जैसे कि मिजो हिल्स वगैरह के लोग, मैं यहां पर मिजो यूनियन की बात नहीं करता, जो कि अपने को इस भारत देश का नागरिक न मान कर दूसरे नेशनल्स मानते हैं जो अपने को हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर का मानते हैं और सुकर्ण को पत्र लिखते हैं ऐसे भागों में हमारा गृह मंत्रालय जो काम कर रहा है और कार्यवाही कर रहा है उसका हम समर्थन करते हैं । आज अपने नौजवान दोस्त रिशांग किशिंग को पूछिये कि आज यह नागालैंड वाले सीज-फायर के नाम पर मनीपुर में क्या काम कर रहे हैं ? हाथी साहब और नन्दा साहब, आप का यह कर्तव्य है कि मनीपुर में ला एंड आर्डर मेनटेन करें और जो आपके प्रति इंडियन यूनियन के प्रति वफादार और इस देश के प्रति ईमानदार हैं उन लोगों को आप हथियार दें और उनको अपने में से वालिंटियर्स आर्गेनाइज करने चाहिएं और उन शरारती, अराष्ट्रीय और अराजक तत्वों को चनौती दें और उनका सामना करें जोकि इस देश की सार्वभौमिकता और अखंडता को चुनौती दे रहे हैं ।

आज यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि जैसा कि कुछ नेता यह कहते हैं कि हम ने मीजो हिल्स और नागा हिल्स में हथियार तो दे दिये मगर वह

भी जुल्म कर रहे हैं। अनेकों वर्षों से पिछले 10-12 और 15 वर्षों से इन भागों में नागालैंड वाले और जिसे कि नागालैंड की तथाकथित फैडरल सरकार कहा जाता है वह सरकार ट्रेनों को उड़ाती है, निरीह और इस देश की वफादार जनता को मारती है और आप कहते हैं कि साहब नागालैंड के इन नागाओं के खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही कैसे करें? एक तरफ़ तो वह लोग हैं जोकि अपने को इस देश का नागरिक नहीं मानते जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के बाहर जाना चाहते हैं और जोकि फेडरल गवर्नमेंट बनाना चाहते हैं और दूसरी तरफ़ वह जनता है जोकि कहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा देश है, शस्य श्यामला भारत भूमि हमारी है और जोकि इस देश के प्रति वफादार और निष्ठावान हैं आज उनके 85 सैकड़ा लोग मारे जाते हैं। जब आज अगर गृह मंत्रालय ने कृपा करके 150 आर्म्स दिये मनीपुर के एरिया में तो यहां तुरन्त पीस मिशन में खलबली मच जाती है। श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण, असम के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर चालिहा साहब और माइकल स्कॉट दी मोरट अनरिवरैड रैस्कल हू इज पैरेडिंग दी कंट्री यह कहते हैं कि साहब यह बड़ा अन्याय हो रहा है 150 आर्म्स आपने बांटे हैं मनीपुर में। आज वहां मनीपुर की जनता ने एक वालिंटियर फोर्स बनाई है क्योंकि वह आज वर्षों से शोषित और शासित है और उस के ऊपर जुल्म हो रहा है। हालत यह पहुंच चुकी है कि ऐसा एक भी कांग्रेस का कैंडीडेट जिन्दा नहीं बचा है जिसने कि पिछली बार कांग्रेस टिकट पर चुनाव कंटैस्ट किया हो। मनीपुर में कांग्रेस के टिकट पर चुनाव लड़ने वाला एक भी उम्मीदवार आज जिन्दा नहीं है। सभी को मार दिया गया है। श्री रिशांग किशिंग अब कांग्रेस में आये हैं। वह उस समय कांग्रेस में नहीं थे इसलिए वह अब तक बच गये हैं। लेकिन प्रश्न यह है कि इस गवर्नमेंट में कोई नेतृत्व, कोई लीडरशिप, चाहे वह गृहमंत्री की हो, चाहे रक्षा मंत्री की हो या प्रधान मंत्री की हो, अगर हम उन लोगों को हथियार न दें जोकि इस देश के प्रति वफादार हैं और ईमानदार हैं ताकि वह ऐसे अराजक और अराष्ट्रीय तत्वों को चुनौती दे सकें जो कि इस देश की सार्वभौमिकता को खंडित करना चाहते हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह इस पार्लियामेंट की और इस देश की सही नीति का प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से निवेदन करता हूं कि आप अपनी इस नीति को चलाइये। हम आप की इस नीति का समर्थन करते हैं जोकि आप मिजो हिल्स के बारे में अब चला रहे हैं। साथ ही साथ हम यह चाहते हैं जैसा कि हमारे और मित्रों ने कहा कि जो उन की जायज मांगें हैं उन मांगों पर सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जाय। लेकिन मैं खांडिलकर साहब के इस विचार और सुझाव का कदापि समर्थन नहीं कर सकता जो कि उन्होंने कहा कि लालडेंगा के साथ बुला कर बातचीत करनी चाहिए। जो आदमी इस देश को अपना देश नहीं मानता है जो इस की सार्वभौमिकता को नहीं मानता उसे बुला कर हम बातचीत करें यह चीज मेरे गले के नीचे नहीं उतर सकती। जो सो-कोल्ड फैडरल गवर्नमेंट नागालैंड की है वहां के होम मिनिस्टर ने श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को तार दिया है कि उनका ट्रेन उड़ाने से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि उनके इस कथन पर कोई भी विश्वास नहीं करेगा। इस देश का हर आदमी और इस हाउस का हर आदमी विश्वास करता है कि यह जो ट्रेनें उड़ायी जा रही हैं, विस्फोट हो रहे हैं वह नागा विद्रोही कर रहे हैं। कहिये यह बात सच है या नहीं?

कई माननीय सदस्य : सच है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : अगर यह बात सच है तो उन को सबूत देना होगा कि वह यह नहीं करते हैं। यह नहीं कि मैं इनक्वायरी करा रहा हूं और मैं देख रहा हूं और तबतक इस देश की निरीह जनता मारी जाय इसलिए आप ऐसे तमाम तत्वों के खिलाफ जो कि देश की अखंडता को नष्ट करना चहते हैं और जोकि इस देश को अपना नहीं मानते और

[श्री भगवत झा आजाद]

तोड़फोड़ आदि की कार्यवाहियां कर रहे हैं उनके खिलाफ़ सख्त कार्यवाही कीजिये।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहूंगा कि आज इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस देश के कुछ भागों में अभी आपातकालीन स्थिति और सुरक्षा कानून रक्खे जायें। मैंने बराबर आपने देखा होगा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर और एक्जीक्यूटिव कमेटी में इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि इमरजेंसी को हटाया जाय। हमने इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि भारतीय सुरक्षा कानून को हटाया जाय। हम यह जानते हैं कि यह दो नियम संकटकालीन स्थिति और भारतीय सुरक्षा कानून यह ऐसे अस्त्र सरकार के तरकस में हैं जिनको कि वह उस समय प्रयोग करेगी जिस समय देश पर बाहरी आक्रमण होता। जब पिछली बार चीन का आक्रमण हुआ था उस समय यह संकटकालीन स्थिति की घोषणा की गई थी और भारतीय सुरक्षा कानून लगाये गये थे। देश के किसी भाग में कहीं की जनता ने भी इस के खिलाफ आवाज नहीं उठाई बल्कि इस संकटकालीन स्थिति में इस सुरक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत जो भी कदम उठाये उसका हमने जोरदार समर्थन किया। उसके बाद पाकिस्तान का आक्रमण आया। आज हम इस आपातकालीन स्थिति को, इस इमरजेंसी को समाप्त करने का समर्थन करते हैं लेकिन उसी के साथ यह भी आवश्यक समझते हैं कि कुछ सीमा के प्रान्तों में जैसे जम्मू, काश्मीर में, नागालैंड में, मीजो हिल्स आदि जगहों में आज भी भारतीय सुरक्षा कानून की आवश्यकता है। अब मैं सर्राफ साहब को देखता हूं जो कि यह कहते हैं कि जम्मू काश्मीर में भारतीय सुरक्षा कानून का प्रयोग अपने राजनीतिक विरोधियों के खिलाफ किया गया है, राजनीतिक स्वार्थ के लिये किया गया है तो मेरा कहना है कि वह किसी के भी खिलाफ इस्तेमाल न किया जाय .....

श्री श्यामलाल सर्राफ : आज तक हुआ है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : लेकिन आज तक हुआ है। मैंने यह कहा कि जिस समय हमने यह कहा कि उन्हें हटाइये उस समय हमारा प्रमुख कारण यह था कि भारतीय सुरक्षा कानून का दुरुपयोग विभिन्न राज्यों में किया गया है पर इसका उपयोग भी हुआ है वामपंथी कम्युनिस्टों को लेकर उन्हें बन्द करने में। अब यह उसका सदुपयोग है। सदुपयोग इसलिए है, क्षमा करें डा० रानेन सेन, क्योंकि जब तक इस देश में ऐसे वर्ग के लोग मौजूद हैं जो कहते हैं कि चीनी साम्राज्यवाद जिसके कि खूंखार पंजे आज भारतीय भूमि की ओर, भारतीय जनता की ओर लगे हुए हैं। हमने चीन का क्या बिगाड़ा था? क्या हम ने उसके बच्चों के मुंह से रोटी छीनी थी या उसके मुल्क की दौलत छीनी थी? फिर वह हमें तबाह और बरबाद क्यों करना चाहता है? वह इसलिए कि चीन के यह साम्राज्यवादी, चीन के यह फासिस्टवादी आज इस देश के गणतन्त्र का विनाश चाहते हैं। इसलिए आवश्यकता है कि हम ऐसे तत्वों को जो कि लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों के नाम से विख्यात हैं इस देश में उनको बन्द करने के सारे विधान रक्खे ताकि अगर उनकी आवश्यकता महसूस हो तो वैसा किया जा सके। मैं नहीं समझता कि श्री एच० एन० मुकर्जी को इससे क्यों विरोध हो। उनको तो मैं बन्द करने के लिए नहीं कहता हूं। मैं उनको इसलिये नहीं कहता हूं क्योंकि वह कहते हैं कि वह चीन की विस्तारवादी नीति का विरोध करते हैं और इसलिए आप हमारे इस देश के बाशिन्दे हैं और आप हमारे साथ हैं। आपके खिलाफ मैं कोई कानून नहीं लगाता। उनके ऐसे लोगों के खिलाफ कोई कानून नहीं लगाया गया है .....

Dr. Ranen Sen: Have you produced any proof in the court that they were with the Chinese?

Shri A. P. Sharma: What is your difference with them?

Dr. Ranen Sen: There may be 1001 differences. What is that to Government?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : बहुत अच्छे । मैं इनके मुंह से यह सुनना चाहता था इसलिए मैं रुक गया वरना इससे मेरी आवाज तेज उठ सकती है । मैं कह रहा था कि ठीक उन्होंने कहा कि यह मांगते हैं सबूत तो सबूत किस बात का चाहते हैं ? क्या उन्हें इस बात का सबूत दिया जाय कि सूर्य पूर्व में उदय होता है ? क्या इस बात का सबूत दिया जाय कि सूर्य पश्चिम में डूबता है ? क्या इस बात का सबूत दिया जाय कि दिन रात इन के नेता जो इस देश में बयान देते फिरते हैं कि तुम चीन से बात करो जिस चीन ने आक्रमण किया जिसने कि कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों को नहीं माना ? **(व्यवधान)**

Dr. Saradish Roy (Katwa): We are not selling the country. You are selling the country to your masters, the U.S.A.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : बैठ जाओ । वह जो इस देश में रहते हैं और अपने को इस देश का नागरिक नहीं समझते हैं । जो इस देश को अपना देश नहीं समझते हैं । यह हिन्दुस्तानी चोले में घूमने वाले लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट ..... **(व्यवधान)**

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह हिन्दुस्तानी चोले में घूमने वाले लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट ..... **(व्यवधान)**

Dr. Saradish Roy: I am coming after 16 months of detention. I challenge you to prove the accusation against us in an open court. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have been asking the Member that he should not speak like that. Unless the Member yields, he cannot go on like this.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा था कि हिन्दुस्तानी चोले में घूमने वाले ये लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट इस देश की हवा में पलते हैं, इस देश का पानी पीते हैं, इस देश की शस्य श्यामला भूमि का अन्न खाते हैं, लेकिन तराना गाते हैं चीन का । उनके नेता तमाम देश में कहते फिरते हैं कि चीन के साथ समझौता किया जाये । किस बात का समझौता ? जिसने हमारी भूमि पर कब्जा कर लिया है, जो हमारी मिट्टी पर दावा कर रहा है, जो आज लद्दाख, थागला रिज और अन्य स्थानों पर आक्रामक कार्यवाहियां कर रहा है, उसके साथ समझौता कैसे हो सकता है । **(व्यवधान)** इन लोगों को शर्म आनी चाहिए ! हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने इन लोगों के प्रति इतनी उदारता दिखाई है, इनको इतना मौका दिया है, लेकिन आज इनकी इतनी हिम्मत है कि ये देश में कहते फिरते है कि आक्रमणकारी चीन के साथ समझौता किया जाये । **(व्यवधान)**

इस लिए आज आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि यह संकट-कालीन कानून . . .

Shri Badrudduja (Murshidabad): Sir, I raise a point of order. Has any hon. Member of this House any right to cast a serious reflection upon the Members of a particular group in this House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It cannot be a one-way traffic. If he wants to make allegations against the other party, he must be prepared to hear allegations against his party also.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी कही हुई सारी बातों को वापस ले लूंगा, मैं माननीय सदस्यों से क्षमा मागूंगा, यदि वे इस सदन में उठ कर यह स्टेटमेंट दें कि वे चीन का समर्थन नहीं करते हैं । अगर आज वे उठ कर यह कह दें कि

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

जब तक चीन कोलम्बो प्रस्तावों को न मान ले, तब तक भारत को उससे बात नहीं करनी चाहिए, तो मैं अपने शब्द वापस ले लूंगा । क्या वे कहेंगे ? नहीं कह सकते ।

इसलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपने देश में आपातकालीन कानून को तब तक रखें, जब तक इस देश में लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट के नाम से जीने वाले लोग हैं, जब तक नागालैंड और मिजो हिल्ज में अशान्ति है, जब तक हमारी सीमाओं पर खतरा है । लेकिन मैं एक बात श्री हाथी से कह देना चाहता हूं कि बार्डर स्टेट्स के नाम पर इन कानूनों का प्रयोग पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और बंगाल में न किया जाये । अगर कोई सरकार—उदाहरण के लिए बिहार की सरकार या बंगाल की सरकार—संकटकालीन कानूनों और डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज के बिना नहीं रह सकती है, तो उसको यह बात एस्टाब्लिश करनी चाहिए, लेकिन एक, दो या तीन स्टेट्स के नाम पर सम्पूर्ण देश में यह स्थिति न रखी जाये ।

Shri Shinkre: On a point of order. Will the hon. Member clarify whether the DIR will be used against some Chief Minister who says "I do not respect the authority of the President."?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : यह बड़े खेद की बात है कि गोआ के माननीय सदस्य ऐसे पायंट आफ आर्डर उठाते हैं । यदि वह रूल्ज को जरा पढ़ लें कि पायंट आफ आर्डर क्या होता है, तो अच्छा हो । खैर, जाने दीजिए । **समटाइम्स इग्नोरेंस इज ब्लिश** ।

आज नन्दा जी ने घोषणायें की हैं, हम उन से सन्तुष्ट हैं । लेकिन हम साथ साथ यह भी चाहते हैं कि वह सुरक्षा कानून को सिवाय इन तीन भूभागों के—नागालैंड, मिजो हिल्ज और जम्मू-काश्मीर—और कहीं न रखें । यदि उनके विचार में संकटकालीन स्थिति को देश के किसी भाग में, **इन ए पार्ट आफ दि कन्ट्री**, नहीं लागू किया जा सकता है, तो वह संविधान में संशोधन कर के यह व्यवस्था करें कि अगर सम्पूर्ण देश में नहीं, बल्कि देश के किसी भूभाग में आवश्यकता हो, तो वहां पर संकटकालीन स्थिति को लागू किया जाये । सरकार संविधान में यह संशोधन करे कि अगर इमरजेंसी की आवश्यकता सिर्फ नागालैंड, मिजो हिल्ज या और किसी क्षेत्र में है, तो केवल उसी क्षेत्र में इमरजेंसी रहे । चूंकि संविधान के अनुसार देश के किसी भाग में इमरजेंसी लागू करना संभव नहीं है, इसलिए सम्पूर्ण देश में इमरजेंसी रहे, यह बिल्कुल गलत है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में सब से बड़ी बात गृह मंत्री जी ने स्वयं कही है—यह कि आज देश में वह क्लाईमेट नहीं है, वह अवस्था और वातावरण नहीं है कि इन सुरक्षा कानूनों का प्रयोग किया जाये । आखिर देश में इमर्जेंसी साधारणतः तो नहीं रह सकती है । हमारे देश में आपातकालीन स्थिति है, क्योंकि चीन के आक्रमण का खतरा है, वह हमारे भूभाग पर बैठा हुआ है, ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद पाकिस्तान ने युद्ध की तैयारियां की हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आपातकालीन स्थिति और सुरक्षा कानून को अवश्यम्भावी रूप में हटा दिया जाये । अगर देश में फिर से वास्तव में एक्टिव रूप में खतरा हो—पैसिव रूप में तो वह है ही—, तो फिर एक घंटे के अन्दर-अन्दर इमर्जेंसी और सुरक्षा कानून को लागू कर दिया जाये । लेकिन इस समय इन दोनों को हटा दिया जाये और इसके लिये संविधान में समुचित परिवर्तन किया जाये ।

अब मैं इस देश की शासन व्यवस्था के बारे में कुछ शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । मैं अपनी तरफ से कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । मैं

गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान श्री भूवलिंगम् के आज से तीन दिन पहले अहमदाबाद में दिए गए स्टेटमेंट और उनके चंडीगढ़ के स्टेटमेंट की तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं । इस देश के सभी नेता यह कहते हैं कि देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि यहां पर उसके अनुकूल शासन व्यवस्था हो । और शासन व्यवस्था के माने सिर्फ ये बड़े बड़े अधिकारीगण नहीं हैं, बल्कि उसमें मिनिस्टर्ज से प्रारम्भ करके नीचे तक के हर एक आदमी को लेता हूं ।

आज यह कहा जाता है कि इस शासन व्यवस्था में सुधार किया जाये । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं अपने क्षेत्र में घूमता हूं, लेकिन आज इस देश की शासन व्यवस्था की जो स्थिति है, उसमें मैं अपने क्षेत्र के एक आदमी का भी कोई काम नहीं करा सकता हूं । उदाहरण के लिए आप एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट के दैनिक जीवन को लीजिए । वह सुबह से लेकर रात तक काम करता है । आप देखिये कि उसमें कितना फाइल वर्क होता है और कितना जनता से सम्बन्धित कार्य होता है । अगर मैं किसी अधिकारी के बारे में श्री हाथी को एक दरख्वास्त भेजूं, तो वह उसको सेक्रेटरी को एनडार्स कर देंगे। सेक्रेटरी उस दरख्वास्त को बिहार के चीफ सेक्रेटरी को एनडार्स कर देगा । उसके बाद चीफ सेक्रेटरी, बिहार मेरी उस दरख्वास्त को डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट को और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मैजिस्ट्रेट एस० डी० ओ० को एनडार्स कर देगा और अन्त में मेरी वह दरख्वास्त उसी व्यक्ति के पास जायगी, जिसके खिलाफ मैंने शिकायत की थी ।

इस शासन व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है । नन्दा जी ने भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने के लिए सराहनीय कार्य इसलिए किया कि वह ईमानदारी और सच्चाई से भ्रष्टाचार का उन्मूलन करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन इस शासन व्यवस्था ने उनको आगे नहीं चलने दिया । मैं उनसे पूछता हूं कि इस इमजन्सी और इन डिफेंस आफ़ इंडिया रूल्ज के सम्बन्ध में उनके अफ़सरों की क्या राय है । नन्दा जी ने हिम्मत करके एक पोलीटिकल डिसिज़न लिया और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी ने हिम्मत से काम लिया, वर्ना मैं जानता हूं कि जो लोग आज इस देश में शासन चला रहे हैं, वे बिना डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज के काम नहीं चला सकते हैं । चाहे प्लानिंग को इम्प्लीमेंट करने का प्रश्न हो, चाहे शासन को चलाने का प्रश्न हो और चाहे देश की राजभाषा या राष्ट्रभाषा को बढ़ाने का मामला हो, कहीं भी शासन वह दक्षता और निपुणता नहीं दिखा रहा है, जिसकी आवश्यकता थी ।

आज विदेशों से, अमरीका से, कर्ज मांग कर हजार करोड़ रुपये यहां लाए जाते हैं—हालांकि हमारे सिर पर जो यह हजार करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज लद रहा है, वह हमें आर्थिक गुलामी का प्रतीक मालूम होता है—और उसमें से करीब दो सौ करोड़ रुपये सम्भवतः जनता की भलाई के लिए खर्च किये जायें, लेकिन उस रकम का अधिकांश भाग उन अफ़सरों, उन राजनीतिज्ञों और उन कंट्रेक्टर्ज की जेब में जाता है, जो इस देश के सब से बड़े असामाजिक तत्व हैं और जिनके विरुद्ध डिफेंस आफ़ इंडिया रूल्ज काम में लाये जाने चाहिएं ।

गृह मंत्रालय ने कार्य किया है, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है । वास्तव में आज जो स्थिति है, वह अफ़सोस की बात है, लेकिन मैंने प्रसन्नता की बात इसलिए कही है कि नन्दा जी को हिम्मत हो रही है, उन पर प्रधान मंत्री, श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू, जैसे बड़े आदमी की छाया नहीं है और वह गृह मंत्री का काम कर रहे हैं । हम उनकी सफलता चाहते हैं, लेकिन हम साथ साथ यह भी चाहते हैं कि इमर्जेन्सी और डिफेंस आफ इंडिया रूल्ज को हटा दिया जाय । मिज़ा

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

हिल्ज और नागालैंड में उनकी जो नीति है, उसको ज़ोरदार ढंग से चलाया जाये । हम उन के साथ हैं । इसके साथ ही वह इस देश की शासन व्यवस्था में भी सुधार करें । सरकार ने एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफ़ार्म्ज़ कमीशन, बनाया है, लेकिन ऐसी बहुत सी बातें हैं जो सरकार सिर्फ़ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आर्डर्ज से ही कर सकती है । इसलिये मैं कहूंगा कि आज देश में आन्तरिक सुरक्षा के लिये, देश को बाहरी आक्रमण से बचाने के लिये आवश्यक है कि गृह मंत्रालय इन बातों पर ध्यान दे और इन पर वैधानिक कार्यवाही करें ।

श्री लक्ष्मी दास (मरयालगुडा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब हम होम अफयर्स की डिमाण्ड पर गौर कर रहे हैं तो इसकी पिछली जो कार्यवाईयां हैं उन पर भी गौर करना जरूरी है । दरअसल होम मिनिस्ट्री का काम ला एण्ड आर्डर को मेन्टन करना है, देश की तमाम जनता को बराबरी और इन्सानियत की नजर से देखना चाहिये, लेकिन मुझ अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह होम डिपार्टमेंट सिर्फ अपनी पार्टी की हित नीतियों के लिये, उनके बचाव के लिये ही काम करता रहा ह और दूसरी जितनी भी अपोजीशन पार्टीज हैं उनको दबाने की कोशिश इस डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ़ से की गई है, इसकी ऐसी पालिसी रही है । न सिर्फ यह पौलिसी रही है, बल्कि अपोजीशन-अपोजीशन को एक दूसरे के खिलाफ़ उकसाने का तरीका इसने अख्तियार किया है ।

जब हम देखते हैं कि 1962 ईसवी में जब चाइना के बार्डर पर यह संघर्ष हुआ, उस वक्त से इसने कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी पर हमला करना शुरू कर दिया, यही नहीं, बल्कि उसके खिलाफ दूसरी तमाम अपोजीशन पार्टीज में जहर फैलाया, जिस तरह से अंग्रेज डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की पालिसी का तरीका अख्तियार करते थे, वही तरीका अख्तियार किया और इस डी० आई० आर० को ला एण्ड आर्डर के लिये नहीं, बल्कि गवर्नमेंट को, कांग्रेस को बचाने के लिये उपयोग किया । यदि हम इस डी० आई० आर० रूल को देखते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने ऐसे लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया गया जो हमारे देश के खिलाफ़ थे, जो हमारे देश के अवाम के हित के खिलाफ़ थे, जो लुटरे थे, जो दिन दहाड़े लूटते हैं, उनके खिलाफ़ इसको इस्तैमाल किया गया । हम यही देखते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस रूल को अपने बचाव की खातिर और अपोजीशन पर हमला करने के लिये ही इस्तेमाल किया । इससे क्या हुआ ? न सिर्फ एक पार्टी, बल्कि तमाम अपोजीशन पार्टियों पर हमला करके उन्होंने हजारों लोगों को एरेस्ट किया । 1964 ई० में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के एक हजार आदमियों को गिरफ्तार करके जेलों में रखा । उसके बाद नन्दा जी ने एक श्वेत-पत्र व्हाइट पेपर निकाला, जिससे साफ़ ज़ाहिर होता हैं कि इनके पास जो भी इन्फर्मेशन आती है, वह सब सेण्ट्रल इन्टैलीजेन्शिया की तरफ़ से आती है, जो शायद झूठ खबर देने के लिये हैं । जो उनमें में से एक भी इल्जाम को प्रूव नहीं कर सकी । हमारे लोगों ने कहा था, कि अगर हम देशद्रोही हैं, चाइना के हमदर्द हैं तो आप कोर्ट में हम को पेश कीजिये, हम को ट्रायल कीजिये ताकि मालूम हो सके कि दरअसल हम देशद्रोही हैं या वे देशद्रोही हैं जो दरअसल अवाम को लूटते हैं और अवाम को लूट-खसोट कर करोड़पति बनते हैं । इसके पीछे क्या है ? तब साफ़ पता चलेगा कि यह सेण्ट्रल इन्टलीजेंन्शिया, जिसको तकरीबन सालाना पांच करोड़ रुपया देकर पाल रहे हैं, क्या काम करती हैं । हजारों आदमियों को, पब्लिक लीडर और वर्कर को गिरफ्तार किया जाता है, लेकिन कहीं नाम को भी ब्लैक मार्केट करने वाला नहीं पकड़ा जाता । मुझ से पहले अभी डा० सेन ने जिन लोगों का

जिक्र किया, उन करप्शन करने वालों को नहीं पकड़ा जाता ।

एक तरफ़ डेमोक्रेसी का ढोंग रचते हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म लाने की बात करते हैं । जब डेमोक्रेसी ही इस देश में नहीं है तो डेमोक्रेटिक सोशलिज्म की बातें करना महज एक फजल बात है, क्योंकि इस को डेमोक्रेसी नहीं कहा जा सकता, यह तो अपोजीशन को खत्म करने की बात हो रही है । यदि डेमोक्रेसी है तो नजरबन्दियों को ट्रायल करके उनको सजा दें । उसके बजाय अपोजीशन को क्रश करने के लिये न सिर्फ हम पर हथियार चले, बल्कि वैसे ही जनसंघ पर, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी पर, वैसे ही दूसरी पार्टियों पर डी० आई० आर० हथियार इस्तेमाल किये गये, यह कैसे चल सकता है, यह डेमोक्रेसी कैसे रह सकती है जिसमें अपोजीशन को क्रश करके वह सिर्फ अपने आपको बाकी रखना चाहते हैं । लेकिन आज आप इस बात को सोच लें, कि जो बात आज है, वह कल नहीं रहेगी, कल डी० आई० आर० के खिलाफ़ हम देखते हैं कि सिर्फ अकेली कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ही थी, लेकिन आज तमाम अपोजीशन पार्टीज डी० आई० आर० के खिलाफ़ है और न सिर्फ अपोजीशन के ही लोग एमरजैन्सी के खिलाफ़ हैं बल्कि कांग्रेस के अन्दर भी वह चीज पैदा हो गई है कि अब यह जो एमरजेन्सी है, और डी० आई० आर० है, यह एक ऐसा मुर्दा है जिसको अभी दफ़न करना चाहिये, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री उस मुर्दे को अपने कधों पर लेकर और चन्द रोज तक बनाये रखने के लिये सोच रही है यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्ट्री इस को जल्द से जल्द खत्म करे, और इस एमरजेन्सी को भी खत्म करे ।

अभी चन्द साथी यहां यह कह रहे थे कि "ये जो चीनी एजेन्ट हैं" किस मुंह से और किस आधार पर आप ऐसा कह रहे हैं । जो बात दो साल पहले हमने कही थी, आज उसी बात को कांग्रेसी कह रहे हैं । हमने कहा था कि चीन के साथ बातचीत के जरिये मामले को तय करना ठीक है, समझ कर तय करना ठीक होगा । यह मिलीट्री और फौज के जरिये फैसले नहीं होते हैं । खुद नेहरू जी ने उस वक्त यह कहा था कि न चीन को हम जीत सकते हैं और न चीन हम को जीत सकता है, तो फिर किस मुंह से आप कहते हैं कि फौजों से ही उसका जवाब देंगे । यह बात ठीक नहीं है । बल्कि जो बात दो साल पेश्तर हमने कही थी, वही बात आज जयप्रकाश नारायण जी ने कही है, श्री खाडिलकर भी वही बात कह रहे हैं, दूसरे कांग्रेसी नेता और हाईकोर्ट के चीफ़ जस्टिस और सुप्रीम कोर्टके जस्टिस भी वही बात कह रहे हैं । ऐसी सूरत में यह कहना कि हम चीनी एजेण्ट हैं, गलत है । बल्कि आज जबकि हम यहां की पैदाइश हैं, इसी मिट्टी से बने हैं, इसीं आबोहवा में हम सांस लेते हैं, यहीं का पानी हम पीते हैं, तो यह बोलना कि हम चीनी एजेन्ट हैं, ग़लत हैं । हम किसी के एजेण्ट हो सकते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान के अवाम के, हिन्दुस्तान के मजदूरों के, हिन्दुस्तान के मेंहनतकश लोगों के हम एजेन्ट हैं और जरूर हम उनकी एजेन्टगीरी करते हैं । लेकिन जो यहां के मोनोपोली कैपिटलिस्ट्स के एजेन्ट हैं, वे कहते हैं कि हम चाइना के एजेन्ट हैं । यह कभी नहीं हो सकता । हम किसी के एजेन्ट नहीं हैं, न चीन के एजेन्ट हैं, न रशिया के एजेन्ट हैं, अगर एजेन्ट हैं तो यहां की पब्लिक के, यहां के अवाम के एजेन्ट हैं । जिस तरीके से मुल्क की आजादी के लिये खून बहा था, उसी तरह से हम यहां की मुआशी और आर्थिक आजादी के लिये भी अपना खून बहाने को तैयार हैं । और एक बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । हमारे यहां पर आंध्र प्रदेश में डी० आई० आर० के सिलसिले में कैसा जुल्म हुआ, इसको आप देखें । केरल में, कलकत्ता में जो हुआ है, वह आपको मालूम है और मैं बता भी चुका हूं । आंध्र प्रदेश में सिविल लिबरटीज की रक्षा कैसे हो, इसके सिलसिले में एक कान्फ्रेंस हुई थी । इस कान्फ्रेन्स में हजारों लोगों ने शिरकत की थी ,

[श्री लक्ष्मी दास]

इसके दो तीन दिन के बाद डी० आई० आर० के तहत पचास के करीब लोगों को गिरफ्तार करके जेलों में डाल दिया गया । इन लोगों का न लैफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट्स के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध था और न ही राइट कम्युनिस्ट्स के साथ कोई सम्बन्ध था । ये हमारे साथ सहानुभूति रखने वाले लोग थे । जिन लोगों को एरेस्ट करके जेलों में बन्द किया उनमें कौन लोग थे ? उनमें वकील थे, बैरिस्टर थे, डाक्टर थे । अफसोस की बात है कि ऐसे लोगों को भी डी० आई० आर० के तहत जेलों में बन्द करके रखा जाता है जो प्रजा के हित के लिये काम करते हैं । इससे आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि कितना गलत इस्तैमाल इस डी० आई० आर० का हुआ है ।

15.32 hrs.

SHRI SHAM LAL SARAF *in the chair*]

यह कहा जाता है कि गिरफ्तार लोगों को छोड़ा जा रहा है । लेकिन ऐसा मालूम होता है कि सब को नहीं छोड़ा जाएगा । आप कहते है कि एक हार्ड कोर है और दूसरे साफ्ट कोर के हैं । हमें इस तरह की कोई बात तो नजर नहीं आती है । दरअसल में देखा जाय तो हार्ड कोर के वे लोग हैं जो कि गवर्नमेंट की ज्यादा नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं, गवर्नमेंट को जो ज्यादा क्रिटिसाइज करते हैं, जिन से हमारी जो पब्लिक है वह ज्यादा प्रेम करती है । ऐसे लोगों को ही हार्ड कोर समझा जा रहा है । इन में कौन लोग है ? इन में गोपालन साहब हैं, ई० एम० एस० नम्बूदरीपाद है, बासवापुनैया हैं तथा दूसरे लोग हैं । ये वे लोग हैं जिनकी तारीख यह बताती है कि कांग्रेस के अन्दर रह कर वे ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ लड़े हैं । इन लोगों को हार्ड कोर या साफ्ट कोर का नाम देना उनके साथ अन्याय करना है । इनके साथ जनता प्रेम करती है । इन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी है । आज हम होम मिनिस्ट्री की डिमाण्ड्ज पर गौर कर रहे हैं । ये उसकी उन्नीसवीं डिमाण्ड्ज हैं । ऐसे मौके पर मैं समझता हूं कि इस मन्त्रालय को ठंडे दिल से गौर करना चाहिये । ठंडे दिमाग से उसके लिए गौर करने की जरूरत है । नन्दा जी को सोचने की जरूरत है । मैं समझता हूं कि अब ज्यादा दिनों तक बहाने करके, झूठे बहाने बनाने से काम नहीं चलेगा । ज्यादा दिन तक उनको जेल में रखना ठीक नहीं है । इस तरह के नीच हथियार आप काम में लाना बन्द कर दें । इस तरह के हथियारों से बात बनेगी नहीं । आज आपकी पार्टी की हुकूमत है । हमारे मुल्क में डेमोक्रेसी है । डेमोक्रेसी में तमाम पार्टीज को एक नजर से देखा जाना चाहिये । ये जो देश की तमाम जम्हूरियत की नीति और इकाइयां हैं इनको आजादी से चलने और काम करने की आपको आज्ञा देनी चाहिये ।

एक आखिरी बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं । कई बार ऐसा होता है कि जो लोग नजरबन्द होते हैं, वे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के आर्डर से होते हैं । स्टेट्स उनको एरेस्ट करती हैं । लेकिन जब उनकी फैसिलिटीज की मांग की जाती है, जब हम लोग फैसीलिटीज के लिए मैमोरेंडम देते हैं तब होम मिनिस्टर साहब कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में है, यह काम उनके करने का है । हमने कोई ज्यादा डिमाण्ड नहीं किया था । हमने एक तो यह कहा था कि मद्रास गवर्नमेंट जो फैसिलिटीज देती हैं कम से कम उतनी फैसिलिटीज तो तमाम जगहों पर हम लोगों को मिलनी चाहियें । दूसरी हमारी मांग यह थी कि अब फूड आर्टिकल्ज की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ गई हैं । इसको देखते हुए यह जरूरी है कि डेली भत्ता जो हम लोगों को मिलता है उसको काफी बढ़ाया जाए । ये हमारी डिमाण्ड्ज थीं । लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब ने इसका जवाब हमें यह दिया कि स्टेट वालों के हाथ में यह चीज है,

उनके हाथ में नहीं है । इस तरह से बात नहीं चलेगी । आप ठंडे दिल से इस पर भी गौर करें । जिस तरह से आप दूसरी बातें स्टेट बालों से मनवाते हैं वैसे ही फैसिलिटीज के सिलसिले में आपको यहां से पहल करके इसको स्टेट्स से मनवाना चाहिये । यहां से इसके बारे में आपको पहल करनी चाहिये ।

आखिरी मेरी डिमाण्ड यह है कि डी० आई० आर० और एमरजेंसी को आप फौरन खत्म करें और सियासी कैदियों को छोड़ दें ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to deal with certain aspects of this Report without exciting any controversial enthusiasm in any quarter. The Home Ministry is the backbone of the Government. That is accepted everywhere and it is accepted here in India too. In fact, the Home Ministry gives the Government its character, its decisive energy and the capacity to put this energy into action. That is why the names of the Home Ministers are remembered just immediately after the Prime Ministers. There are so many Ministers but it is the Home Minister who is counted and remembered. During the British regime there were so many members of the Executive Council; but the names we remember, from the early times when we began reading newspapers, are those of Sir William Vincent, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Alexander Muddiman and Sir Reginald Maxwell. It is the Home Minister who rules, and so long as the Home Minister maintains his balance and poise, the kingdom is safe and the Government is safe. That is the position of the Home Ministry in the Government.

In that way, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is regarded and remembered as the most ideal Home Minister, because the virtues which are necessary to make a successful Home Minister are that he must never be shaky, he must be confident of himself and he must be able to inspire confidence in the people in the fact that his decisions, once taken, are not changed. Unless he is able to inspire that confidence in the people, it will be difficult to continue in the Government as Home Minister. These were the virtues associated with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. That is why people call him the Iron Man. Everyone knows, everyone remembers from the facts of his life that whenever he took any decision, that decision was never changed. That would be carried into practice, no matter whether the heavens fell or the earth quaked.

I harp on these themes in the beginning of my speech when I feel that some amount of shakiness is created by diverse forms of criticisms about what the Home Ministry has been able to do or has not been able to do. Let it at least not be shaky. Let it prove that it is not shaky and that it has the capacity to rule this country.

After saying this, I would like to refer to the public services, because the machinery through which the Home Ministry carries out its purposes and its decisions are the public services. The public services during the pre-independence days were designed in a particular way and were expected to act in a particular way. But, after independence, the public services have got to recast themselves, have to re-adjust themselves, to the changed circumstances. There my contention is that this required change has not come over the public services and I had occasions to commend on this even before. It is the public services with which the people come in contact in their day-to-day life. They do not come into contact with the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister or the Home Minister but it is the public services with which the people come in contact and the services have to interpret the policies of Government to the people and to carry the reaction of the people to the heads of Government. In fact, they act as some sort of a liaison and if they act properly, the attitude of the people to the Government would be cast in one form and if they do not act

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

properly, it would go in a different way.

My hon. friend, Shri A. C. Guha, I believe, referred to the failure or one sub-divisional officer in one place and it became a major crisis for the State and the Government. That is where the public services should be made conscious of the new responsibilities. In the old regime their mode of conduct and action was that orders came from the top and were carried out by the bottom. If they did it, they discharged their work efficiently. But now they have not only to look to the top, they have to look more to the people themselves, feel the pulse of the people and conduct themselves accordingly.

Of course, they carry out the policies of Government. Policies may not be popular, but even when carrying out a policy, not altogether satisfactory for the people, the services themselves by their own conduct and by their own method of carrying it out, may take away from the people the dis-satisfaction that would otherwise be created and engendered among them by the policies which they are expected to carry out. That responsibility devolves upon the public services and that is where I would like to lay great stress and expect the Ministry that they would make the services conscious of these new responsibilities which have come upon them. It is not enough that they carry out the directives that they receive, but it is necessary that they do it with consideration, in the application of the rules and with as much humanity as possible.

In a case I had a talk with one very highly placed official. He says—and I believe, it is correct—"You may not make us act in a certain way under the rules; if you refer to the rules, you cannot make us act in the way you like, but we know that if we want we can act in the way you like." That is the position to which I want to draw the particular attention of the services and of the Ministry as well.

I do not want that the services should be weak, vacillating or indecisive, but, as I have said, they should work with human considerations. Much of the agitation that we hear of now would not have been there if the services had acted with proper consideration and care, at least in some of the places that I know of.

The Estimates Committee have recently brought out their report on the public services and in this report they refer to this particular aspect of the services which they have taken note of. I might quote some portions of it. In fact, this is from one of the notes that was recieved from the Ministry itself. They say:—

> "They have to learn that it is essential that public servants should not only be just and efficient but also human in their dealings. They should so conduct themselves that the citizen may feel assured that his personal feelings as well as his rights would receive due consideration at the hands of the public servant. The public is now far more concerned with that the civil servant does or fails to do."

This is the new position in which the public servants find themselves under the Government of India in an independent India and this is where I want that they should adjust themselves properly. There is one more quotation here where they say:—

> "The Committee are constrained to mention the general feeling among the people of lack of spirit of service",—

they have taken note of it,—

> "expected of the members of the public services and also dilatory methods and tactics in their dealings with the public. The Committee feel that this lapse on the part of the public service very

often compel the public to seek the intervention of legislators or public men of importance for the disposal of even matters of routine nature."

These are the things which I want to bring to the notice of the Ministry and the services themselves so that they may conduct themselves in the way expected of them.

It again says:—

"Notwithstanding the attempts made over the years to make the public administration responsive to the people, the Committee feel that the character of public administration has not qualitatively changed to reflect the shape and the character of the Government from mere law and order state to the welfare state."

To this I want to draw attention.

There should be arrangement for the training of new recruits to our public services which would give them the character that we expect of them, which would give them the ideas which we want them to work out in their day-to-day administration in an independent country as ours is now. They receive their training in the National Academy at Mussoorie and there is a scheme there. I hope that the Ministry will see to it that the trainees receive proper guidance so that in day to day dealings with the people they deal with them as representatives of a responsible government, not a bureaucratic government, as mouthpieces of a government which wants well of the people and which wants to identify itself with the people. The popularity of the government depends, as I felt it to be, more on the conduct of the public services than on the conduct of the top persons. The ordinary people make their attitude about the government according to the treatment they receive from the lowest rung of the leader. That is the experience of everyone in the villages. That is how they react. That is the great responsibility of which they should be conscious.

The question of corruption has been raised by some of the Members. I feel distressed when I hear of corruption and these complaints because persons who are recruited to the public services have all been taken from the strata of society to which we all belong. Why should boys of our families, having gone to the services, be prone to corruption? To this I have not been able to reconcile myself. I believe, if there is any suspicion or any doubt in the method of recruitment, the method of recruitment should be rectified. In fact, during the British regime when they recruited the members of the public services they took out the cream of the intelligentsia of the Indian community and it is they who ran the services for the Government. The same method may be applied.

What is the political history? Some persons of the public services were somehow thrown out, they came to politics and created history, like Sir Surendra Nath Banerjee and Subhas Chandra Bose. One was thrown out from the public services and the other abandoned the public services and came to serve the country. In fact, about Subhas Chandra Bose the mouthpiece of the European community in Calcutta had once to remark, "Mr. Bose is a loss to the Government". That amount of energy, capacity and integrity which he showed should be an ideal of all persons in public services which we have got now.

One more thing and I have finished. I had brought forward a Bill to the effect that persons in public services should not accept appointments in commercial firms immediately after the retirement. The Home Minister was not prepared to accept that Bill and, therefore, I had to withdraw it. But in this Report itself, at a number of places, the Home Ministry has commented on it and stated that it looks upon this thing with disfavour. I hope they will make it difficult for persons in public services to go over to the com-

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mercial firms so quickly as to create in the mind of the people an impression that there might have been some liaison between the services and the commercial interests which makes it possible for them to get jobs on higher emoluments than what they were getting while in the Government as soon as they leave the service and go over to the commercial firms.

Mr. Chairman: Shri U. M. Trivedi.

Shri Basumatari: Almost every Member has spoken on Assam but nobody has been called to speak from Assam.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that this Ministry requires much longer and greater time and attention from the House than is allotted to it. Unfortunately, as I remarked before, this bungling of adjustment of timings has taken place this year in such a manner that the Demands of at least six Ministries will be guillotined and also the time alloted for discussion over such important Ministries as those of Defence, External Affairs and Home has been very meagre. With these preliminary remarks, I come to the Demands of this Ministry.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: The time vested everyday after 12 O'clock should also be taken into consideration.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Shri Bhattacharyya is not only a wise man but he is also considered a wise man.

Mr. Chairman: Truthful person also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Not truthful; I do not agree with that!

Sir, how is it that the Delhi Administration Bill is being dilly-dallyed for such a long time? This is creating a sense of frustration in the minds of several people that the Delhi Administration Bill is being shelved or, for some reason or other, its passing is being procrastinated. Why? I see no reason why it ought not to be brought on the anvil of the House and passed, for whatever it is worth. People are not satisfied with the enactment that is being made but still they want to see that it is on the statute book.

The other thing for which this Home Ministry must be congratulated is this that it has tried to tackle with the problem of corruption in our country. What appears to me is that it has not got the strength to tackle it. With the best of intentions, with *bona fide* efforts, the problem itself, has grown out of proportion, and it is not possible for them to tackle it. I receive complaints while I am travelling by the trains that it is not possible to carry out any checking of ticketless travel between Rewari and Delhi because the police officers concerned are very well paid and greased properly so that if anybody, any T.T., dares to check them, the next thing he will meet with is certain death. Nobody dare check these people. Why? This morning, I read in the paper that one goonda killed one editor of a Hindi paper, shot him dead in the bazar, and no action could be taken. So, everybody is afraid. The invigilators of the various examinations have come to me and told me that they are afraid, lest they may be killed, to catch those students, those examinees, who are copying, taking books with them, reading the books and writing the answers. The invigilators cannot do anything. They are afraid of them.

Is this the way to run the administration? I should say that we must take a lesson from what happened in New York where one District Attorney took it into his head to drive out corruption from that country and succeeded in catching hold of the Commissioner of Police and getting him hanged for that purpose. Unless

and until similar action is taken in our country, it is not possible to eradicate the corruption that exists in the country. I know Mr. Nanda is an honest man, a very honest man, but what can he do? He is surrounded on all sides by corruption. In 1952, I suggested in my first speech on the Home Affairs Ministry that if you want that this administration should grow corrupt-less, then the first thing that must be done is that those Government servants and those police officers who secured promotions between 1942 to 1947 at the cost of the country, at the cost of the patriotism of the country, must be driven out lock, stock and barrel and that all of them must be dismissed. Unless and until that is done, we cannot replace them. They are the persons who are trained in the art of corruption and who are trained enemies of the country. They cannot serve the country properly.

An hon. Member: They are the favourites of the Ministers.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I feel that with the honest Minister that we have, it is possible for us to drive out this corruption. But we have got to have a firm hand in this matter. Unless and until we have a firm hand in this matter, we cannot succeed.

What is this Naga affair hanging over our heads? Some say it is a question of External Affairs and the External Affairs Minister says, "I want to wash my hands off it and give it to the Home Ministry." Whatever it may be, it is a question of law and order, whether it is Nagaland or Mizo Hills. Recently, there was a trouble in a part of Gujarat which is very very silent, where people are very docile, where about 5000 men collected and it is reported that they wanted to do something. Whatever may be the reason, the question of law and order has got to be looked into.

What about this Lumding affairs? What is going on in our country? We cannot control these 3 lakhs of people in Nagaland? Are we worth the salt? Are we not able to control them? Why are we not able to control them? What type of policy are we following? Infiltrators are coming into our country, not one, not two, not a thousand, not ten thousands, but lakhs and lakhs of them. What are we doing? We are not able to drive out the infiltrators. What is this law business that you are passing? What law is required to drive out the trespassers? The only law is to shoot them dead. That is the only law required for the purpose of dealing with those who are infiltrating into our country.

What type of law are we administering? I say we must be ashamed of the law that we are administering. We are allowing this everyday. (*Interruption*). I will show that in three months, I will free this country of infiltration.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: If that were done, the next day there would have been an adjournment motion.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: You are the persons who are criticising the Delhi Bundh because it was non-violent. You want violence and you had violence in Calcutta.

In regard to this question of corruption, I see the number of cases caught as given in the Report—Railways—49 only; Defence—12 only. What is this? Everyday, you go to the Railway Station and see everyone of them, with a few exceptions—1 per cent or 2 per cent—is corrupt. Why is this number so small? Even after this, the palm of the police officer is greased so that there must be some departmental action only and there shall not be action in the courts. It is because any finding given by the court will entail dismissal pure and simple, without any further inquiry. This is also corruption. How to drive out that corruption, is the problem before us. It is growing. We have had 44 cases in the year of grace 1964. We had 63 cases in the year of grace 1965. This year we have got 76 cases. That is

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no consolation, that the number of cases is not numerous. I will submit that the Ministers, as they exist today, must take a firm attitude about these matters and they should proceed with this objective of driving out corruption from this country.

On economic grounds we have got certain suggestions that prohibition should be scrapped. Sometimes I also feel in my own mind what is the fun of prohibition being there when the Government officers who enforce this prohibition are the very persons who go on drinking. I know of one Chief Secretary who used to get cases and cases of scotch. What for does he get all these cases? It is a well-known fact to everybody and yet no action is being taken against him because he is a Chief Secretary. Very recently there was a case where a railway superintendent was caught. The railway superintendent was such a man that every one in the whole of the railway administration knew that the man was not worth the place on which he was placed, but he has got to that top simply because he could supply scotch, and the most wonderful part of it is this: if you want a particular man to be posted to a particular station you are simply to supply one bottle of scotch and you get your turn! Now, Sir, this is a shameful thing. If this is the state of things, then, why have prohibition? If you are earnest about prohibition, look to the provisions, look to the directions that are given in the Directive Principles of our Constitution. Enforce those Directive Principles. Enforce them throughout the country.

An hon. Member: How does he know? Was he a partner?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes. I am a lawyer. I know about them and I have to conduct cases. The question is this. Why cannot you enforce these Directive Principles that have been laid down in our constitution? Have it all over India. The waste of money that is taking place in our country will be saved. But today what happens in Bombay? You can make any amount of money by supplying this drink. I will tell you one instance. Some time back I was seated with a friend of mine, a Parsee gentleman. I went with him and the host also was a Parsee gentleman. He offered us drink. I said: Thank you, I do not drink. The other fellow said he would not mind, provided it was a good drink. Then I asked him: Rustomji, how is it that you are giving such a good drink? He said: This police officer is paid Rs. 100 per month by me; he protects me, and here it is. What can you do with this? Therefore, I say, either scrap it or have it all over the country. I am not in favour of drink; but at the same time I am not in favour of this sort of corruption going on on account of this prohibition. Either this drinking habit must be checked, or, if you think that it cannot be checked, allow it and raise our revenues. Don't allow these people to make money at the cost of the Government, at the cost of the country.

Sir, the other complaint which I have to make with regard to the Home Ministry is this. I belong to Neemuch. Neemuch is the reputed headquarters, the legal headquarters of the Central Reserve Police and is under the Central Home Ministry. I find from the report of the Home Ministry that no word is mentioned there about the Central Reserve Police. There is no word mentioned. There is no word about it in any of the reports of the Home Ministry. It must be mentioned. What has happened to so many battalions which have been stationed there; and why is it that slowly but surely these battalions are being shifted from Neemuch and you are accommodating these very battalions in rented houses at various placed? That is the difficulty which is being faced by the Central Reserve Police Officials. Why it is that an amount of Rs. 1.60 crores which has been allotted has not been utilised upto date, and has been made to lapse? People are suffering on account of the lack of barracks.

Why? Why you are silent about the big administration that you have in your hand? You are speaking about everything else; you are silent about the Central Reserve Police. 28,000 men are employed there. Write about it. Why it is like this? Let something be done about it.

Then, Sir, we have been talking a great deal about the I.A.S. officers—the great snobs that we are now producing—and it is in respect of these snobs that you have not mentioned one word about the code of conduct. In the past we have been told that we have drafted a code of conduct for the I.A.S. officers. Where is the code of conduct? Why is the Home Minister sitting tight over it, and not having a code of conduct?

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I will take long time. I have not taken part in four Ministries' demands—I am not going to take part in six other Ministries' demands. So, I will utilise this time.

Mr. Chairman: One thing. Time allocated is 17 minutes to his party and he can get that. If he wants I will give him 2 minutes more. He should not take more than that.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes. I will do my best. I will not take more than that. The code of conduct is necessary.

Just now one of my friends was giving an illustration. You write a complaint against one S.D.O. The Ministry passes it on to the Secretary. The Secretary endorses it to the Chief Secretary. The Chief Secretary endorses it to the Commissioner and the Commissioner endorses it to the Collector. The collector endorses it to the same bloody man against who you made that complaint; you become small; you create an enemy for yourself, in the same place where you are living. Why create all this nonsense? After all, one is still a citizen although he may become a Member of Parliament. He is not a goonda. Do you know what the S.D.O. does? He sets the Police at you to harass you at every place. Unless and until a code of conduct is there, you cannot enforce discipline. If a man goes with a white cap, if he is a man belonging to the ruling party, he comes along and says: 'Yes, Sir; Yes, Sir; Yes, Sir'. But if a Member of Parliament from the Opposition goes there, he says 'I don't recognize you; I don't know whether you are a Members or not. (*Interruptions.* What happens is this. If one writes to the Chief Secretary, the Chief Secretary writes to the Commissioner of Police. The Commissioner of Police of the Division has the cheek to tell lies, and tell untruths. When these untruths, when these lies, are brought to the notice of our Home Minister, our Home Minister says: "What shall we do? After all, we have got to get work done by these very persons, and if they tell lies, what can we do?" This sort of complacency must cease and you must allow the respect that a Member of Parliament deserves, and this must be afforded to him. So, I feel, Sir, that the code of conduct is very necessary and should be enforced.

While speaking on this Ministry, I cannot forget the Bastar episode. What has happened there? A point was raised here in the House. I always bow to the decisions of the Chair, of the Speaker and never challenge them; and I am a very disciplined man in this respect. But it did not go down my throat that because an Inquiry Commission was being set up, any discussion of this matter was *sub judice*. A I know the law, the Inquiry Commission is not a court of law. I can speak as I like. I will tell you of one instance. Once I did not address the Chief Justice, Mr. Sarju Prasad, as 'My Lord'. I addressed him as 'Mr. Sarju Prasad'. He was very angry with me and he thought that I had committed a con-

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tempt. But I challenged him that I did not commit any contempt. There should be a proper enquiry into the matter. There is difference between 8 men and 1,200 men. The matter has got to be enquired into. We should know whether 8 persons were killed or 1,200 persons were killed. Exaggeration has got its own limit—8 to 80 is possible; 8 to 1,200 is not possible. This requires deeper investigation. The next point which I shall take this opportunity to mention is this.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has to conclude within a minute.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry if I have taken any extra minute.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जब श्री कपूर सिंह को, जो कि पार्टी के लीडर हैं, 45, 55 मिनट मिले हैं, तो श्री त्रिवेदी को भी, जो एक पार्टी के लीडर हैं, थोड़ा और समय मिलना चाहिए ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : यह गलत बात है मुझे 35 मिनट मिले हैं, जब कि मेरी पार्टी का 33 मिनट का हक़ है ।

I support the demand for extension of time for the hon. Member. But what has been said is a mis-statement of facts.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Now, I come to my last point and that is about the recognition of Rulers and of successors to the present Rulers. This must be done on a proper basis, adjudicated upon by proper rules within the purview of the law. I have always been saying that the Succession Act should be applied in such cases. Yet I find that in one of the names suggested here, namely in Tori-Fatehpur, instead of the elder son being recognised, the second son has been recognised. I do not know what was responsible for this kind of recommendation. I have felt it that there is something fishy about the whole affair. I do not know who does it. But it must be properly investigated. Whatever rules are framed should not be left to the sweet will of the officer concerned. This should not be done capriciously or in a manner which could tempt the officers to do things which they ought not to do. This caprice must go.

I would conclude my speech by saying that as the administration goes, with all the efforts that are being made by our Ministers concerned—I have not a single bad word for them, and I admire them for whatever work they might be doing—but I feel lack of firmness is apparent on the face of it. Unless and until in the administration of the country's affairs, we become firm, it would not be possible to drive out the evil that has set in in our country.

श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय (गुना) : सभापति महोदय, जब हम गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदानों पर बहस करने का अवसर प्राप्त करते हैं, तो यह अनुभव करते हैं कि देश और जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र से इस मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध है । हमारा देश राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक दृष्टि से जिस किसी अवस्था में है, गृह मंत्रालय से उसका बड़ा सक्रिय सम्बन्ध रहता है

मैं महर्षि चाणक्य के चौदह सूत्रों में से कुछ इस सदन की सेवा में निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । किसी ने उनसे पूछा, "महर्षि, राष्ट्र की परिभाषा क्या है ?" राष्ट्र की व्याख्या करते हुए उन्होंने कहा कि अगर सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्र की सार्वभौमिक सत्ता के दर्शन करने हों, तो जहां एक तरफ़ धरती, पहाड़ और सरितायें हैं, जिनसे राष्ट्र का पार्थिक स्वरूप बनता है, वहां दूसरी तरफ़ मानव समाज है, जो बुद्धि और ज्ञान के माध्यम से अपनी धारणायें और मान्यतायें स्थापित करता है । महर्षि चाणक्य के समय समाज

इतना उन्नतिशील हो चुका था कि धारणायें और मान्यतायें स्थापित हो चुकी थीं ।

महर्षि चाणक्य ने राजनीतिक उपलब्धि की व्याख्या करते हुए कहा कि जिस राष्ट्र में शान्ति, व्यवस्था, अनुशासन और न्याय का राजनीति की छाया में पुष्टीकरण हो, वहां राजनीति सफल है ।

फिर उनसे पूछा गया, "महर्षि, क्रिया-सिद्धि की उपलब्धि क्या है ?" उन्होंने कहा कि जिस राष्ट्र के पास क्रिया सिद्धि के लिए संकल्प, बुद्धि और शक्ति, ये सम्बल हैं, वह शक्तिमान राष्ट्र माना जा सकता है ।

कर्म सिद्धि की व्याख्या करते हुए महर्षि ने कहा कि श्रम, सम्पत्ति, भोजन और पराक्रम, यह कर्म शक्ति है । धर्म नीति के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कहा कि जो राष्ट्र धारणा, आस्था, दर्शन और अपरिग्रह, इन तमाम मूलभूत अनुभूतियों और तत्वों से बनता है, वह राष्ट्र वंदनीय है ।

चूंकि गृह मंत्रालय का जीवन के प्रत्येक क्षेत्र से सम्बन्ध है, इसलिए वे तमाम जो हमारे जीवन से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, गृह मंत्रालय में आ जाते हैं । जहां हम संकल्प, शक्ति और बुद्धि की बात करते हैं, वहां राष्ट्र हम से जानना चाहता है कि राष्ट्र की सार्वभौमिक शक्ति की उपलब्धि क्या है । तब हमें अपनी सीमाओं और उनकी रक्षा का स्मरण होता है । हमारी उत्तरी और पूर्वी सीमाओं पर जो षड्यंत्र हुए, पाकिस्तान और चीन ने हमारे देश पर आक्रमण किया, वह चित्र हमारे सामने उपस्थित हो जाता है, क्योंकि उन आक्रमणों ने हमारी सार्वभौमिक शक्ति को झकझोर दिया । हम ने उन आक्रमणों का शक्ति, संकल्प और पराक्रम से डट कर मुकाबला किया और आक्रामक शक्तियों को खदेड़ दिया । यह प्रजातंत्र की सार्वभौमिक शक्ति की ही देन है । इस से पहले ऐसी एकता के दर्शन कभी नहीं हुए थे ।

हम चाहते थे कि इन अठारह वर्षों में हम धीरे-धीरे अपने देश के निर्माण की ओर जायें, भूखे नंगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में कुछ सुधार लायें और सौष्ठव रूप से उनकी रक्षा कर सकें । हमारे सामने एक बड़े भारी मानव समाज का चित्र है, जिसमें हमारे आदिवासी, शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज हैं, जिनकी संख्या दस करोड़ है और जिन्हें हम आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय नहीं दे सके हैं, जो दुर्गम पर्वतमालाओं में रहते हैं और सामान्य जीवन से दूर हैं । जो सात करोड़ के करीब हरिजन हैं, उनको भारतीय संस्कृति और समाज में अस्पृश्य माना जाता रहा है । आज वे अस्पृश्य नहीं हैं और हम ने अपने संविधान में इस दोष को दूर किया है, लेकिन आर्थिक और सामाजिक न्याय से वे अभी तक दूर हैं । हमें इस ओर भी ध्यान देना है, क्योंकि राष्ट्र के व्यक्तित्व की व्याख्या में यह बात भी आती है । जब तक हम इस मूल कारण को नहीं पकड़ेंगे और इन सात करोड़ हरिजनों और तीन करोड़ आदिवासियों के साथ आर्थिक और सामाजिक तुला में रख कर न्याय नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक उन में असंतोष रहेगा ।

सीमाओं की रक्षा के संदर्भ में हमारे सामने नागालैंड, मिज़ो हिल्ज और नीफ़ा की बात आती है । विदेशी लोग आ कर कहते हैं कि उनकी अपनी एक स्वतंत्रता है, उनका एक अपना स्वायत्त शासन होना चाहिए, उनकी सार्वभौमिकता होनी चाहिए । माइकल स्काट बहुत दूर से आते हैं और बड़ी वफ़ादारी के साथ उनको कहते हैं कि उनका इस राष्ट्र से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । नागालैंड के नेता कहते हैं कि जब 75, 100 वर्ष के शासन के बाद अंग्रेज चले गये, तब वे स्वतंत्र हो गए । इसका अर्थ यह है कि वे अंग्रेज की सौ बरस की पराधीनता तो स्वीकार कर सकते हैं, लेकिन जब हम सब प्रकार से स्वतंत्र हो गये हैं, तो वे हमारी इस सार्वभौमिक सत्ता में भागीदार बनने से इन्कार करते हैं, स्वाधीनता

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

के इस अधिकार को अस्वीकृत करते हैं और हम से अलग हट कर अपनी स्वतंत्रता की मांग करते हैं। कहीं न कहीं कोई भ्रान्ति है, कोई भड़काव है, कोई षड्यंत्र है, जिसका परिणाम हमें उस क्षेत्र में विस्फोट के द्वारा लगभग सौ व्यक्तियों की आहुति देने के बाद समझ लेना चाहिए। जैसा कि मैं ने कल कहा था, माइकल स्काट जैसे लोगों को यहां से तिरोहित कर देना चाहिए—उन को कह देना चाहिए कि कृपा कर के वह जायें और यहां न आयें।

मेरा सुझाव है कि हम लोग उनके बीच में पहुंचे और उनकी आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक भावनाओं को समझें। जहां तक हो सके, हम शान्ति की बात करें और अपने प्यार, स्नेह और सान्निध्य से उनको जीतें, क्योंकि याद रखिये कि इस देश में हम ने कुछ लोगों के साथ अन्याय किया है, जिन में ये पर्वतों पर रहने वाले लोग भी हैं। जब अंग्रेज उनको जीत नहीं सका, तो उसने मिशनरीज को उस क्षेत्र में भेजा, जिन्होंने उनकी सेवा करके, उनको पढ़ा कर उनके मन और हृदय को जीता। आज गृह मंत्रालय को इन तमाम वर्गों के मन और हृदय जीतने के लिए एक ऐसी एजेन्सी बनानी चाहिए, जो उनको सेवा और सहानुभूति से जीत सके। यह भी राजनीति का एक अंग है। हम हर जगह डंडा उठायें, गोली चलायें, पुलिस और आर्मी को भेजें, मैं समझता हूं कि यह कुछ ठीक नहीं है। अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो भेजें, जरूर भेजें, लेकिन उन के मन और हृदय पर एक छाप जमाने के लिए, अपनत्व की दृष्टि से उनको जीतने के लिए। उनको जीतने के लिए हम भावनात्मक उपायों को उपयोग में लायें। हम इस सम्बन्ध में शक्ति से कम और भावनाओं से अधिक काम लें, क्योंकि वे अपने ही भाई हैं, जो मार्ग से भटक गये हैं। हम को यह भी देखना चाहिए कि वहां पर अलगाव और भड़काव की स्थिति क्यों है। हम क्यों न ऐसा समझें कि उत्तर पूर्वी सीमा पर रहने वाले लोग हमारे राष्ट्र के प्रहरी हैं, हमारे देश के नागरिक हैं? अतएव उन पर दायित्व भी अधिक है। अगर वे पुष्ट होंगे, अनुशासित होंगे, उनमें राष्ट्र का प्रेम होगा, तो हमारा काम सरल हो जायेगा। इसलिए उनके बुनियादी प्रश्नों को भी हम देखें और उन प्रश्नों का समाधान करने का प्रयत्न करें।

श्री त्रिवेदी ने वस्तर की घटनाओं का जिक्र किया है। कौन इस बात से दुखी नहीं होगा कि वहां पर गोली चली? मैंने स्वयं इस बात को कहा है कि पुलिस कभी-कभी ऐसा कृत्य कर बैठती है, जिस के कारण शासन और शासक दल आलोचना के पात्र बन जाते हैं। आज आप इस बात का अध्ययन करें कि प्रजातंत्र में चुने हुए जो लोग हैं, जो धारा सभा के सदस्य हैं, जो लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, वे किस प्रकार की गलत बयानियां करते हैं। एक घटना घटित हुई यह ठीक है। उसमें बारह तेरह आदमी मारे गये। इसके लिए दुख हो सकता है। लेकिन यह कहा जाये कि बारह सौ आदमी या पंद्रह सौ आदमी या दो हजार आदमी मारे गये हैं, इस मिथ्या बात का क्या दुष्परिणाम हो सकता है, इसका क्या दुष्प्रभाव हो सकता है, इसका कितना बुरा असर पड़ सकता है, इसको आप अपनी आंखों से ओझल न होने दें। जैसे ही मुख्य मंत्री को, मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री को पता चला कि न्याय होना चाहिये। जो न्याय कहता है, वह होना चाहिये वैसे ही उन्होंने जांच आयोग बिठा दिया। न्याय यही कहता है कि जो घटना हुई उस घटना का निराकरण होना चाहिये, उसकी जांच होनी चाहिये और जांच कराने के लिए उन्होंने एक स्वच्छ चरित्र जो सत्य चरित्र है, उसको सामने रखा है। अब न्यायालय जायेगा और सारी घटना की जांच करेगा। इस घटना की जांच करने के लिए उन्होंने एक अत्यन्त कुशल,

बुद्धिमान और न्यायप्रिय और ईमानदार व्यक्ति की मांग की थी और उसकी सेवायें उन्हें प्राप्त हुई हैं। इनक्वायरी चल रही है। अब कहा जाता है कि कंटैम्प्ट का चार्ज नहीं हो सकता है। लेकिन आप देखें कि यही वकील का काम है। वकील हमेशा कंटैम्प्ट के चार्ज से बरी रहता है। उनका काम ही यह है, उनका धंधा ही यह है, उनका प्रोफेशन ही यह है। जो सामान्य आदमी न कह सके उसको ये कहें। इसीलिए उनको फीस मिलती है, इसीलिये उनको एनगेज किया जाता है, इसीलिए उनको पैसा मिलता है। यह जो क्लेम है यह ठीक हो सकता है। लेकिन ऐसी बात देश के सामने नहीं रखी जानी चाहिये जिसमें सन्देह की बात पैदा होती हो, जिसमें प्रजातंत्र के नाम पर देश में भड़काव और अलगाव की बात पैदा होती हो। यह ठीक नहीं है। सोचने वाली बात यह है कि क्या वहां पर जो घटना घटित हुई है उसकी जांच करने के लिए न्यायालय स्थापित हो गया है, उनकी जांच हो रही है। बस वहां पर इसका इतिहास समाप्त हो जाता है। जब न्यायालय की रिपोर्ट आयेगी तब हम उस पर विचार करने के लिए स्वतंत्र होंगे। इस घटना को राजनीतिक स्वरूप देना, व्यक्ति विशेष को कंडैम करना, भड़काव पैदा करना, अलगाव पैदा करना, मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि किसी भी प्रकार ठीक होगा।

अब मैं एक दूसरे प्रश्न पर आता हूं। हमारे यहां चम्बल रेवाइंज हैं। यह जो प्रश्न चम्बल रेवाइंज का है यह राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश और उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बन्ध रखता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है। इसके बारे में कई बार प्रयास किया गया है कि इनको रिक्लेम किया जाये, इनको बराबर कर दिया जाये। इस पर दो सौ करोड़ के करीब का खर्चा आयेगा। धीरे धीरे दो, तीन, चार चरणों में इसको किया जा सकता है। इस कार्य को पूरा करने के लिए तीनों सरकारों का सहयोग प्राप्त किया जा सकता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार उनके साथ मिल कर ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करे जिससे कि तमाम चम्बल रेवाइंज का एरिया रिक्लेम हो सके। इसके दो लाभ होंगे। एक लाभ तो यह होगा कि डाकुओं की जितनी समस्या है वह दूर हो जायेगी, सड़कें बन जायेंगी, अच्छा कम्युनिकेशन सिस्टम हो जायेगा, सामाजिकता मुखरित होगी और दूसरे खेती के लिए बड़ा भारी क्षेत्र तैयार हो जायेगा। किसी एक्सपर्ट ने कहा है कि यदि चम्बल रेवाइंज पूरी की पूरी रिक्लेम कर दी जायें तो पूरी की पूरी जितनी गेहूं की कमी है, जितना डैफिसिट है, उसको हम पूरा कर सकते हैं। दो सौ करोड़ रुपया इस पर आपका खर्च होगा। दो ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज आपने पी० एल० 480 के तहत मंगाया है। जो डाकू हैं वे चम्बल रेवाइंज में ही जा कर शैल्टर लेते हैं। शिवपुरी इसके नजदीक है। हमारा जो निर्वाचन क्षेत्र है वह भी वहीं है। इसलिए मुझे मालूम है पूरी डिटेल्ड। वहां वे लोगों को भगा ले जाते हैं। बरात की बरात को ले जाते हैं। एक बच्चों की पिकनिक पार्टी थी, पचास साठ लड़के लड़कियां थीं, उन सब को ये पुलिस वैन में बिठा कर भगा ले गये। ग्वालियर के एक वकील के बच्चे को वे भगा ले गये। जब वे भगा ले जाते हैं तो पंद्रह बीस और पच्चीस हजार रुपये की मांग करते हैं। जैसी असामी होती है, वैसी मांग करते हैं। कैसे रुपया दिया जाता है, कैसे लिया जाता है, कैसे दलाल होते हैं, किस तरह से लोगों को लौटाया जाता है, इस सब में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूं क्योंकि समय नहीं है। एक सभ्य समाज में ऐसा हो सकता है, यह जान कर हर किसी को आश्चर्य होगा। आप देखें कि भारत की राजधानी से कितनी दूरी पर ये घटनायें घटित होती हैं। दिल्ली से डेढ़ सौ मील पर यह सब कुछ होता है। कितने कलंक की यह बात है। मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप इस पर दो सौ करोड़ रुपया खर्च करें और इन रेवाइंज को खेती के काबिल बनायें।

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

एक बात मैं शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में हमने इनके भलाई के कामों के लिए 108 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया था । चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम 180 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने का विचार रखते हैं, इतनी राशि का हमने प्रावधान किया है । आप देखें कि तृतीय योजना 10,500 करोड़ रुपये की थी और चतुर्थ योजना 21,500 करोड़ रुपये की होगी । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि आप इस राशि को चतुर्थ योजना में कम से कम दुगुना तो कर दें । हरिजनों और आदिवासियों की आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक स्थिति ठीक करने के लिए कम से कम ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान तो चौथी योजना में होना ही चाहिये ।

भ्रष्टाचार की भी बड़ी चर्चा की जाती है । आप देखें कि भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ कहां है ? जिन के हाथ में सत्ता संचालन का दायित्व है, प्रशासन चलाने का दायित्व जिन के हाथ में है, उनको देखना चाहिये कि काम देरी से न हो । आजकल देरी कितनी होती है किसी काम को करवाने में, इसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । एक फ़ाइल को एक टेबल से दूसरे टेबल पर पहुंचने में कितना समय लगता है । पांच सात रोज इसमें लग जाते हैं । एक आदमी अगर दूर से आता है और बृहस्पतिवार को आता है तो उसको कहा जाता है कि वह मंगलवार को आये । मंगलवार को जब वह दफ्तर में पहुंचता है तो कहा जाता है कि साहब कान्फ्रेंस में हैं, वह बुधवार को आये । बुधवार को जब आता है तो कहा जाता है कि साहब की तबीयत खराब हो गई है, अगले दिन आयें । यह जो देर होती है यही भ्रष्टाचार की जड़ है । तमाम अफसरों का होटल का जो प्राफिट है, जो मुनाफा है वह इस डिले के कारण ही है । तमाम भ्रष्टाचार का कारण यह डिले है, यह देरी है । इसको आप दूर करें ।

आज हमारे सामने सीमाओं की रक्षा का प्रश्न है, हमारे सामने आर्थिक और सामाजिक उन्नति का प्रश्न है, शान्ति और व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है और मैं तमाम राजनीतिक दलों से प्रार्थना करता हूं, अपील करता हूं कि प्रजातंत्र की खातिर वे भड़काव और अलगाव की प्रवृत्ति को त्यागें । यदि आपको लगता है कि हमारी नीति ठीक नहीं है तो उसको बदलवाने के लिए आप वातावरण तैयार करो । अनाज की कमी में से पोलिटिकल कैपिटल बनाने की कभी कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिये । यह आप बतायें कि अनाज अधिक कैसे उत्पन्न हो सकता है । जो हमारे यहां कमियां है और जो अभाव हैं उनको पूरा करने के लिए, उनकी उपलब्धियों के लिए हमें चाहिये कि हम एकसाथ बैठ कर हल निकालें, आपस में सहयोग करें ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं तमाम जो इस मंत्रालय के मंत्री हैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं । उन्होंने तमाम ऐसी परिस्थितियों में शासन को अच्छी तरह से चलाया है ।

अन्त में मैं श्री शुक्ल जी को उपमंत्री बनने पर बधाई देता हूं और चाहता हूं कि वह अपने जीवन में सफल हों ।

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: While discussing these Demands of this most important Ministry, I feel like sympathising with the Home Minister for his miserable plight. He was entrusted with the task of protecting our home front and creating an atmosphere for fostering the growth of democracy in this country, giving us peace and order. In that process, he was almost threatened to be rendered homeless. He has been able somehow or other to keep his position second in the Cabinet, but it is a fact that a regular attempt was made to see that the Home portfolio was taken away from him.

Why? Because he has been an utter failure in this Ministry? Or is it

because he has been able to do something which is not liked by the party to which he belongs and which he represents? Unless there is some such motive behind it, one would not think that when the Cabinet was being reconstituted, for the last time so far as this Parliament's life is concerned perhaps, he would be asked to leave the Home Ministry.

He is a very well-intentioned and sincere person. I hope his colleagues in the Ministry also want to work sincerely. I have nothing against the persons concerned. But the fact remains that the Home Minister who ought to be one of the powerful persons is today the weakest person going in this land. Therefore, even in spite of the Government functioning, in spit of the desire to do some thing to protect and foster democratic institutions in this country, nothing is actually happening. In the very first para of the report, it is said:

> "The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with a wide range of subjects and has to play an important role in fostering conditions under which democracy may flourish and ordered development and progress of the country may be possible."

I would not like to describe the present position in the country. Previous speakers have spoken about the troubles in different parts of the country. I would say that Government's machinery is being used for party purposes, there is no doubt about it. It has almost become one party rule, and the entire Government machinery is placed at the disposal of the party in power. I do not want to dilate on this point much more than to say that in reply to a question here, it was disclosed that for holding the Durgapur session of the Congress, this Government had spent about Rs. 7 lakhs.

We have also seen how, for party interests, party political interests, emergency powers are being used. What the Home Minister announced about the revocation of the emergency seems as if after much labour, a mountain has produced a mouse. Why is this so? It is because at the present moment there is no central authority functioning. It is the provincial Governments that rule the day. They lay down what would be the policy for this country. Therefore, although there is an insistent demand in this House and outside that emergency should no longer continue, they have been compelled, because of the bosses of the provinces, to continue it in this fashion. Therefore, we find that this Ministry is completely helpless, that no central writ runs so far as the provinces are concerned. We find that on every matter, whether food or law and order, on any matter, the Central Government is completely helpless.

Firings have become almost the rule of the day, and every day we hear of firings. Many times the demand has been made that a salutary policy should be adopted that wherever there is a firing, there should be a judicial enquiry. They accept the principle, but it is not followed.

Some friends have referred to Bastar. In Madhya Pradesh the Chief Minister was able to eliminate his political rival. I have got a telegram of what is happening there, it may be happening in many other States, from Mr. Khandekar, a Member of the other House, which says:

> "Trigger happy police of Madhya Pradesh killed two innocent villagers and wounded several others in a house in Nirawali village in broad daylight not far away from Gwalior National Highway on April, twenty-third by resorting to unprovoked firing stop pray immediate intervention stop demand judicial inquiries suspend police officers concerned forthwith."

This is happening almost all over the land. Probably today we have much more firings in this country than we had during the British regime. That being the picture, how can one hope

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

that there would be orderly progress in this country?

About the people's distress, I have nothing much to say, but there are signs of disintegration, there is discontent throughout the country. If people feel that the constitutional machinery is not adequate enough to redress their grievances, is it a wonder if there is unrest, if there is violence and if there is challenge to authority?

On every occasion the civil authorities are unable to maintain law and order. The army is being called for every single little incident in the States. In such a situation, I do not think that we are creating a better atmosphere for the growth of democracy.

Since my time is very limited, I shall only try to mention the points. I hope you would have no occasion to ring the bell. About internal security. we know what is happening in the India-Pakistan border, in the Indo-China border, Mizo hills, etc. We know everything. At the same time, I would like to pay compliments to our police constabulary which palyed such a glorious part when they were confronted with infiltrators in Kashmir. I had an opportunity to visit Kashmir then. Their courage, determination, the way they faced enemies is simply praise-worthy. If they had not actually arrived there before the military personnel were deployed. probably we would have had a different picture altogether. For that purpose, I welcome the constitution of the border security forces. The border security force which existed before, there was no coordination between the State and the Centre; it was utter confusion. As a result, we had so many troubles; we know what happened in Kashmir. It is a well-known fact that security police could not do anything. It is to be remembered that in 1956, Kutch was under the defence, when there was an attack at Biarpet and they took no time to drive them out. But here in 1965 because at that moment there was no coordination between the State and the Centre, we had to face such a situation. But I think again when we created the border security force a little more thought should have been given to this problem. I do not grudge if they have taken more money because I want the border security force to be strengthened. But then again I think we are creating more confusion because I would have liked the border security force to be under the defence Ministry or there must be some coordination, some liaison between the defence forces and the border security forces. Otherwise, we will again be placed in circumstances in which the border security force is something which has no relation, no connection and no information so far as the defence forces are concerned. I think it will be better if it goes under the defence Ministry or liaison is established.

While I say this about the border security forces, I cannot congratulate our intelligence services. We have a very good report so far as the CBI is concerned. In this report there is no mention about the intelligence bureau, what it has achieved, etc. Para 56 mentions about the intelligence bureau but says nothing about its activities. Purposely, probably they wanted to avoid it because there is nothing to congratulate about their conduct; their performance if anything is deplorable and disgraceful.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri L. N. Mishra): Do not be unfair.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Whether I am fair or not, will be borne out by facts. This intelligence service has failed us miserably in Kashmir. My friend the Home Minister is not present here. When we confronted him with this question, he was telling us that every week, every day and every moment he was getting reports about Kashmir. If he was

getting reports every moment, what happened to them? Is it only on August 5th all these 10,000 infiltrators came into Kashmir. I am told that reports were actually coming in. The field staff there who were placed in the most difficult position were sending reports but the report had never reached the Ministry. The intelligence service today has become another top heavy administration. There are more bureaucrats functioning at the top.

Mr. Chairman: It is a very serious allegation.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Can the Minister repudiate these allegations? From the facts I have in my possession, I say that the staff of the intelligence service had increased fifteen times after Independence. What is the quality? What is the performance? What is it? They have faild us everywhere. Is it not a fact—I want to know—that before this Mizo trouble flared up, there was information? The field staff had sent information to their headquarters, but some high-ups in the intelligence force here did not part with the information to the Ministry. They wanted to verify it and went on scrutinising. What happens? If immediately such a serious information is available to the Ministry, if they are fore-warned, and if they immediately take some action and verify it later, something could be done and the country could be saved from worst calamities. But that is not being done. The top officers are almost acting as the private force of the ruling party. The reports are made here without going to the field, according to the desires; reports which will be liked by the Ministers. That is how the intelligence service is functioning today.

Then, there is no co-ordination. As you know—you must be aware of it—there is the district intelligence, there is the State intelligence and above all there is the Central intelligence. But there is no co-ordination between these services. So, we find a lot of confusion.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am sorry. I will just take five to seven minutes more, Sir. This intelligence machinery has to be overhauled, and I think the Government should look into the whole apparatus of the intelligence service that we have at our disposal today.

Having said this much, I would advocate one thing. The field officers who are really doing a very big job are not being given sufficient attention, adequate protection or opportunity for promotion etc. It is high time that the Home Ministry applies its minds to this aspect of the matter.

Lastly, I would refer to corruption. The Santhanam Committee report is there. Prabably to save the face of Shri Nanda—because he had taken a vow that after two years he will not be in office if corruption is not eradicated—this report has mentioned that there is a significant impact. What have they done? The report says:

> "Anti-corruption measures initiated during the last two years have a significant impact; many State Governments are taking similar steps, and the drive against corruption appears to have achieved the dimension of a truly national effort."

But the CBI report itself contradicts this. From the CBI report one would find that there have been more cases of corruption during the last year than in the year before. Even against officers, the report is completely silent about what action they have taken against political persons.

Shri Tyagi: More cases are apprehended.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: More cases are apprehended because there are more cases in the country. The CBI report has not mentioned anything about action taken against politicians. They had made some enquiries about Orissa, and the report was placed on the Table of the House. But there is no mention that they were entrusted even with this enquiry. Probably, if it was done, the Minister would have been under a difficult position here to explain to the House. They have cleverly avoided that. What I was pointing out is that they make a claim in this report that the Santhanam Committee made 107 to 112 recommendations—108 recommendations—and that the Government have accepted most of them. They have not accepted only eight recommendations! And what are those eight recommendations? It is very interesting. If you go through it, you will find that those eight related to political high-ups which are really the fountain-head of corruption today. They have not touched that. That day, the Home Minister admitted here that the Centre has not accepted that part of the Santhanam Committee report, and what are they? They are, firstly, a panel should be created; whenever there is an allegation, a person from that panel should be selected to find out whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. Then whether it is a minister or an MP or an MLA or anybody, there must be some procedure of inquiry. Here, they do not accept any procedure. They also said that there should be no collection of funds by Ministers. There is nothing mentioned about it. They recommended that contributions by companies should be prohibited. They have not accepted it. They recommended that officers retiring from government service should be debarred from seeking appointment in any commercial concern for 2 years, because that is another source of corruption. They have not accepted that also. Therefore, corruption is as rampant as anything and the real sources of corruption have not been touched, because if they accept these findings, probably the Congress Party itself would be exposed before this whole world. They have doubled standards. For Mr. TTK, they want that it should be sent to a Supreme Court Judge for verifying facts whether a *prima facie* case exists, but for other ministers from Rajasthan, Orissa, Mysore and Bihar, only the Chief Minister decides.

We must find out a healty procedure for weeding out corruption. Corruption is not a matter which anybody in this country would like to support. We all want corruption should go. Then, why fight shy to accept the universally accepted procedure which has been commended by all sections?

There are two other small points which I would mention before I close. One is about the Secretariat security forces. Their holidays—Sundays and other public holidays—have been cut and no compensatory allowances have been given. The minister should look into this. Then, there is great discontent amongst the Central Secretariat Services, especially in the clerical and Assistant grades because the promotion rules and seniority rules are affecting them. They want that selection grades should be introduced for them.

I will conclude by reading out in Hindi what Shri Sri Prakasa, the ex-Governor has said.

Mr. Chairman: Everybody has been given a copy of it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Therefore, it is good to remind them. He says:

"हमारे सर्वशक्ति-सम्पन्न अधिकारी भी कई श्रेणियों में बंटे हुए होंगे। आज भी प्रथम से चतुर्थ तक चार श्रेणियां हैं। प्राचीन भारत के चार वर्णों के समान ही चारों को अलग अलग सुविधाएं प्राप्त हैं और इन चारों के भी ऊपर विराजमान

है—राष्ट्रपति, राज्यपाल तथा मन्त्री, जो मनचाही कर सकते हैं और जिन पर मानो कोई कानून लागू ही नहीं होता। . . .

निश्चय ही यह तो वह स्वराज्य नहीं है, जिसके लिए मैंने काम किया था। मुझे दुख है कि अपने दुखिया देश के ये हाल देखने को आज जिन्दा हूं। शासकों से मैं यही कहना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों पर राज्य करने में कोई गौरव और शान नहीं है, जो आत्म-सम्मान गंवा चुके है। . . ."

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. leader of the PSP in his opening remarks raised a very vital point when he said that the Home Minister today does not enjoy the confidence of the Government to which he belongs and he is one of the weakest persons moving about. I do not think the Home Minister was at any time faced with a more difficult situation than he is faced with today. The responsibilities that he has taken up and the problems which he has to deal with are tremendous. We have always been wanting a strong and clear-headed and powerful Home Minister, but the need for it today need hardly be emphasized. It is in this context that I say that the Prime Minister owes it to this House and to the country to tell that the Home Minister enjoys her fullest confidence. It is also for the Home Minister, he owes it to his conscience, to tell this House that he is in a position to discharge his responsibilities effectively. No Home Minister, in the present circumstances, would be able to deliver the goods and render the needful service to this country unless and until he has the fullest confidence of the Prime Minister, he has the fullest support of his party and his Cabinet colleagues and he has also the respect of this House from both the sides.

Let us not think that after the last aggression our difficulties are over. Our difficulties in the wake of this aggression, after this aggression are tremenodus. Even while speaking on the External Affairs demands, I emphasised this issue, because it relates more to the Home Ministry. The military had done their job and done it well. But this aggression has left so many problems to be dealt with by the Home Minister.

What is the situation in the border areas today, what is happening today in the eastern border, what is happening today in Kashmir, those people who had come as infiltrators, those people who had gone over to the other side and who are wanting to come again to this side, all these are giving birth to tremendous problems to which we have got to address our attention. And where the question of the security of the country is concerned, it is neither a party affair, nor a personal affair; it is a question where every section of the House will have to lend their sympathy and support to the Home Minister.

I have never hesitated to offer very severe and trenchant criticism on the working of the Home Ministry. But the more I reflect on it the more I feel that the Home Minister needs a little more of understanding, of sympathy and support than mere criticism. I talk today not in the context of my party; I talk today only in the interest of the internal security of the country, the internal strength of the country, which is very vital.

Sir, you will remember that while speaking on the President's Address I made very harsh observations against the Home Minister and had gone to the extent of telling him that if he cannot do without the emergency provisions, with the Defence of India Rules, it is better that he steps down. I do not want this country to be ruled under Defence of India Rules, I said then. Ever since I have carried on a relentless propaganda—you may call it a crusade or a campaign—inside my party, in the executive and everywhere and I have been stressing this point that we must lift this emergency. I have said this

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

because I feel that when the emergency was accepted by this country, it was accepted through the support of each and every member of this House, it was accepted by the support of the opposition. But who is supporting the emergency today? Not only the members of the opposition, but even members of the Congress Party have been very strong in their condemnation of the emergency provisions being continued.

Shri Tyagi: Because they are patriots.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes, they are patriots. They owe a greater responsibility to the country, to the citizen. That is why they have been saying this. But when we say all this, we also realise that if we want to lift the emergency, we need a real, living support not only from the Members on this side but from Members sitting on the opposite benches. It is in that confidence, that we will receive that support from the Opposition, that we have been asking for the lifting of this emergency.

Are we not aware of the situation which is at present obtaining on our borders? As a matter of fact, I warned only the other day that there are greater dangers. A clear aggression is not such a danger as the dubious and harassing tactics and other activities which are now rampant on our borders. Therefore the Home Minister may feel justified in saying this at least so far as the border areas are concerned. I will never concede it for any other State.

Let us be very clear so far as the emergency is concerned. My clear-cut view is that we should never employ these provisions to contain the economic or political discontent in the country. The political and economic discontent in the country will have to be looked after by the ordinary laws and if the ordinary laws are such that they need a further amendment, we might go and do that amendment. But only for national security, for the internal security of the country against an aggressor or those treacherous, traitorous people, who are dicted to by somewhere else, only against these people and for that limited purpose only we can think of DIR and these provisions being utilised.

What has this country got? In this country we are not a nuclear power; we are not a very developed country. What we value most is our democracy, a stable democracy. We have been holding the elections one after another at the appointed time in the month of February and not at a time which would be advantageous to the ruling party. We have been very punctilious about it. It is in this context of a stable and respected democracy which should be projected that I ask for the lifting of the emergency.

If the Home Minister has his own difficulties, I can concede them! I can understand them. I am appealing even for an understanding even from the Opposition so far as the border areas are concerned, but most certainly let him state it categorically on the floor of this House that the emergency provisions, the DIR, will never be used for containing the political and economic discontent.

I will not talk of the administrative lapses but I will just make a passing reference because of this Administrative Reforms Commission. I am not here to defend the Administrative Reforms Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission has been the demand of this House for a long time. It started in 1954 with a Resolution by my hon. friend, Shri S. N. Das and thereafter we have been going about it. I am not going to go into the history of it. But may I inform the House that those people who are members of the Administrative Reforms Commission, none of them, were anxious to be members

there. At least I might submit to the House that I have never hesitated to take any difficult job, never in my life, but I felt this job of this Administrative Reforms Commission to be a frightening one for me. It is not an easy job; it is a frightening job looking to the comprehensive nature of its terms of reference.

We always quote the Hoover Commission when we talk of the Administrative Reforms Commission as a very comprehensive and an important commission. But what was the Hoover Commission? We had two Hoover Commission. I had an opportunity to discuss this with the Executive Secretary of the Hoover Commission. Of the two Hoover Commissions one was for the administrative structural side only. It took two years to submit its report. Another Hoover Commission was appointed to look after the functional and policies side and it was limited to the federal structure only. Let us understand it. Why I say this is because I want the support and the help of this House. Without the support and the help of this House this Commission has no meaning and purpose whatsoever. Let me make it absolutely clear.

This Commission has not only the entire structural problem to go into but also the functional aspect and it goes beyond the federal structure also. It shows how it traverses far beyond it, State administration, District administration, Agricultural administration, the relationship between the State and the Centre.

17 hrs.

This morning, some friends, possibly in ignorance, talked about it. Let me give an instance. The Home Minister asked me to have some study teams. I very politely refused him. But because I wanted to give him an impression that we do not offer sterile criticism, that we are prepared to take responsibilities, I took some of them. He asked me to take further, Customs, this and that, which I refused. But let me tell you, even in this study team over the Customs, where we have given recommendations, a better deal for the personnel, better grades for the personnel, it has been possible to make recommendations which will mean a saving of Rs. 1,25,000 on establishment alone every month. If those recommendations are accepted, giving a better deal to those people who are working in that organisation, the Government, the Exchequer, will save Rs. 15 lakhs annually.

Shri Priya Gupta: You mean by retrenchment of staff?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Without retrenchment of staff. Even if there is retrenchment, the staff will have to be absorbed somewhere. But this will save much more to others.

May I assure this House that the Administrative Reforms Commission will take care from the very outset—we have been doubly conscious of it—that the cost of the Administrative Reforms Commission would be comparably much less than the cost which has been incurred by any comparable administrative reforms commission which has been appointed. I may further say, without any hesitation in my mind, that the recommendations which will accrue out of this Administrative Reforms Commission, I do hope, will mean at least 200 times more saving than the amount spent on this, possibly every month, at least every year. Otherwise, we would not have taken this job on our hands. Still I feel that this is a frightening job.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Department of Administrative Reforms continues in the Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There has been some correspondence going about that as to how this should be adjusted, how best use should be made of it and how duplication should be avoided.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It should have been the secretariat for this Commission.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I hope the Home Ministry will understand the Commission's view-point.

What I have ventured to do is to just give the background, the purpose and the trend of our thought. We are not very wise people; we do not claim all wisdom. As a matter of fact, even how to go about our job, about the approach and the strategy, it was decided by the Commission that it will consult as many knowledgeable people as possible so that we have the benefit of all the knowledgeable people to guide us in the approach and the strategy itself.

I wish to take this opportunity to make a fervent appeal to all the Members of this House as also the knowledgeable people in the country to start a dialogue on the administrative reforms which are needed and to help the Commission by forwarding their suggestions and by meeting it. The Commission is at their disposal.

Shri K. N. Pande (Hata): Is it going to cause some retrenchment also?

Mr. Chairman: You have to wait for the Report.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let me not forecast what its recommendations are going to be. I hope you will find them very stimulating.

Shri K. N. Pande: The saving should not be at the cost of so many people's employment.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They have already 10,000 surplus people in the Secretariat. Only yesterday, the names of 1600 new recruits have been published.

Shri Hathi: Who says thousands? Where from did you get the figure?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Fourth Plan proposes to create about 2 million jobs through development. Let us understand what are the new jobs which are being created. If there is a surplus staff, it should be made better use of. What is the use of having surplus staff in a place and spoiling the work and going on paying them? It is much better to physically remove them; that has always been my view, and you may pay them all the remuneration which they would get otherwise.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Let them stop direct recruitment.

Shri Priya Gupta: Who will take the responsibility of feeding them?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: While the Administrative Reforms Commission will do its job, I do not see why the Home Ministry should not do what is obvious to it. Why should there be things happening as they are happening today? The administrative lapses which are there are inexcusable. Do Government need an Administrative Reforms Commission to tell them that a post should be filled up in time? I went just the other day to a project which was under construction. There is no project administrator there for the last six months, and there are about four or five persons doing things and there is nobody to coordinate their activities, and they are quarrelling among themselves. Do Government need an Administrative Reforms Commission to tell them that they should appoint the project administrator? I think that there is a lot of laxity already there, and let not Government say that they are waiting for the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

I would also like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. When he made his speech last year, it was in the context of the discussion of the Orissa affairs. When we had that discussion, we made a very strong point that the existing method of dealing with complaints was not satisfactory. The Home Minister

gave an undertaking on the floor of this House that Government had realised that that type of inquiry and investigation should not be there, that there should not be a Cabinet sub-committee and so on, and that he agreed to the view that there should be a panel appointed which would look into it. I do not know why that has been forgotten altogether afterwards. It is more than one year now. We expect that Government will be able to appoint a panel which would be a permanent sort of panel to which all such complaints would be referred.

Shri Hathi: He did not say that; he only said that an independent agency would look into it.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I would like to know what further thinking has gone into it, and what steps have been taken in the matter.

It is since 1963 that I have been urging my party very strongly that we should not look at the corruption at the lower levels but we should clean the augean stables at the top levels, and if that is done, those people will be able to look after everything else. It was in March, 1963 that for the first time I took it up with Prime Minister Nehru in the Executive Committee, and since then we have been going about it. But that is not a very satisfactory state of affairs. In spite of the Santhanam Committee's report or otherwise we have not been able to make up our minds on this particular issue. Let not Government shelve this problem for all time on the ground that the Administrative Reforms Commission is there. They could have at least an interim arrangement which will give satisfaction to everyone. Why can we not have that interim arrangement? That interim arrangement must be made, and I hope the hon. Minister will look to it.

There is one other thing which has been highlighted by my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, and that is in regard to the Centre-State relationship. I have not the least hesitation that the Chief Ministers are very important persons. You cannot administer in isolation. You have got to take the Chief Ministers into confidence. You have got to understand the difficulties which they point out because administration has got to be carried on through them. It is not correct that all the wisdom is centered in this House, but there is an all-India outlook. The Central Government will not only have to give a lead to the country but they should also bear in mind that while the Chief Ministers may be consulted and while due weight may be attached to what they say, and while the difficulties which they point out should be looked into, the decisions are taken by the Central Government. Even if decisions are taken as at present by the Central Government, they have to see that the country feels that the decisions are theirs and that they have not to look to the Chief Ministers but that the Chief Ministers have got to look to them.

The other day the Chief Minister of Bihar, possibly in a huff, made a statement that the Prime Minister and the President have no right to appoint an inquiry commission against any Chief Minister.

Shri L. N. Mishra: He has expressed regret.

Shri Shankre: Is it enough?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I am sorry that he is a wiser man. His whole plea was that he had done it on the advice of his Advocate-General. If he had done it on the advice of the Advocate-General, do you not expect that a person of the status of Chief Minister, should have talked to the Home Minister, saying 'This is the advice given to me. What do you think about it'. Before he makes a statement, and makes his position false, makes our position false and makes the position of the Home Minister embarrassing, he should have done

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it. But now he under stands it. The Advocate-General was there all the time, but no Chief Minister made such a statement earlier. Therefore, you have got to create this impression on the minds of the Chief Minisfers that while we attach all the importance to their position and would like to give the fullest consideration to it, they have also got to understand their responsibilities towards the Centre and towards an all-India outlook.

Before I sit down, I would particularly like to draw the attention of the Minister of State to the question of appointment of Judges. I particularly mention judges because they are the custodians of our democracy. They are a very important limb. I have had serious grievances regarding the apointment of Judges. My hon. friend wrote to me asking what suggestions I had to make, what I thought were the lapses. I will not mention them, but I have sent him a very clear-cut letter. I hope what I have written to him will be borne out by the facts.

It is time that they took into consideration how these Judges are appointed. They need not dilate upon the entire procedure, as to how foolproof their procedure is. The proof of the pudding lies in the eating of it. We have found that appointments are made on considerations which are not the considerations which should weigh with the authorities but are extraneous considerations. I hope the hon.. Minister will take this into account and do the needful.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय हाथी साहब और माननीय नन्दा साहब भी सनातन धर्मी हैं । इसलिये मैं सनातन धर्म के मातहत उनको यह सलाह देता हूं कि जब बेटी जवान हो जाय तो उसे कुंआरी रखना पाप है । यह शांति की नीति अट्ठारह साल की जवान हो चुकी है । इस को कुंआरी रखना बहुत बड़ा पाप है । उस को घर में रखना नहीं चाहिये । उस की शादी कीजिये दंड के साथ । धर्मशास्त्र में लिखा है कि :

"दण्ड: शास्तिप्रजा सर्वा
दण्ड एवा भि रक्षति" ।

उस का विवाह दंड के साथ होगा तब यह भारत देश चलेगा । अगर शांति कुंआरी घर में बैठी रहीं तो इस का पाप उस के पिता, उस के बनाने वाले को लगेगा । आज यह 45 करोड़ का देश है । शांति शांति शांति करते हुए यह हालत हो गई है कि एक एक दाने को हम मोहताज हैं, एक एक राइफल के लिये मोहताज है. एक एक शस्त्र के लिये हम दूसरों के सामने हाथ पसारते हैं । 20 लाख की आबादी वाला देश डेनमार्क है लेकिन डेनमार्क से हमारे लिये भीख आ रही है, 52 लाख की अबादी है हालैंड की और वहां से हमारे लिये सहायता आ रही है । कोई सुनेगा, कोई देखेगा आइन्दा का हिस्टोरियन तो वह क्या कहेगा । सरकार को मेरी यह सलाह है और उस को इसे गांठ बांध लेना चाहिये कि अट्ठारह साल में जो कुछ उस ने किया है, उस का नतीजा पराजय हुआ, शिकस्त हुआ, डिफीट हुआ । उस का नतीजा दूसरों से हमारी पिटाई हुआ । इस लिये सरकार इस बात को गांठ बांध ले कि शांति शांति की नीति अब चलने वाली नहीं है । उस के साथ दंड का विधान आप को करना पड़ेगा :

"दण्ड: शास्तिप्रजा सर्वा दण्ड एवाभि रक्षती ।
दण: सुप्तेषु जागार्ति दण्ड धर्म विदुर्बुधा ::।"

जो कुछ इस सरकार ने अट्ठारह सालो में किया है उस को वह भूल जाये । आज मैं यह नहीं कहता कि कुछ हुआ ही नहीं है । हुआ बहुत काफी है । नन्दा साहब ने वह काम करके दिखलाया है जिस का कोई खयाल भी नहीं कर सकता, कोई खयाल नहीं कर सकता जिस तरह से उन्होंने करप्शन के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई, कोई सोच नहीं सकता था कि जो बड़े बड़े

स्तम्भ हैं, जिन से दुनिया डरती थी, उन को अलग कर दिया जायेगा, उन के ऊपर बाकायदा केस चलेगा और उन से जवाब तलब किया जायेगा ।

15.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

काम बहुत हुआ है, लेकिन अभी बहुत कुछ करना बाकी है । जो कुछ किया गया है उस में और भी कुछ किया जायेगा, तब देश का उद्धार होगा । चूंकि हम लोग सच्चे सलाहकार हैं इसलिये कहते हैं लफ्ज मुखालिफ का इंग्लैंड का दिया हुआ है, पश्चिम का दिया हुआ है । मैं मुखालिफत को नहीं मानता हूं । हम आपके हितैषी हैं ।

"पुरुषाः बहवो राजन् सततं प्रियावादिनः ।
अप्रियस्य तु पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः ।।"

हम आपके हितैषी हैं, हम आप को नेक राह दिखलायेंगे ।

जब तक एक शख्श को तन्ख्वाह 22 रु० माहवार मिलती है, वह ईमानदार नहीं रह सकता है और जब तक दूसरे शख्स को तन्ख्वाह मिलती है 20,000 रु० माहवार, वह भी ईमानदार नहीं रह सकता क्योंकि जिस को 2,000 रु० मिलते हैं वह अय्यासी करेगा और जिस को 22 रु० मिलते हैं वह कहीं न कहीं जाकर करप्शन करेगा । जब समानता आयेगी और विषमता हटेगी तभी लोगों में ईमानदारी आ सकती है । मैं कराची कांग्रेस में शामिल था, मैं भी पहले उस धड़ में शामिल था, लेकिन सन् 1947 की 15 अगस्त की रात को मैं उन से अलग हो गया क्योंकि उन्होंने बादशाह खान से धोखा किया... (**व्यवधान**) उस वक्त कराची कांग्रेस ने पास किया था कि बड़ी से बड़ी तन्ख्वाह हिन्दुस्तान में 500 रु० माहवार होगी । आज शायद माननीय श्री हाथी को पता होगा कि यू० पी० के अन्दर तीन लाख सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पांच रुपये माहवार मिलते हैं । क्या पांच रुपये माहवार में कोई इन्सान जिन्दा रह सकता है, क्या मनुष्य इतने में आज अपनी जिन्दगी चला सकता है । हर्गिज नहीं, वह अपनी जिन्दगी इतने में नहीं चला सकता आज देश के अन्दर सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है समानता आये । चालीस बीघे के काश्तकार को जालिम जमीदार कह कर खत्म किया, 30 बीघे के काश्तकार को जालिम जमीदार कह कर खत्म किया गया और टाटा साहब को खुली छुट्टी दी गई कि वह चार लाख रुपये रोजाना बैंक में जमा कर सकते हैं यह विषमता आप को हटानी होगी । जिस तरह से आप ने रूरल प्रापर्टी के ऊपर सीलिंग की है उसी तरह से आपको यहां के शहरों के अन्दर भी प्रापर्टी की सीलिंग करनी होगी ।

इस के साथ साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आप को देश को बचाना है, अगर देश को बनाना है तो आप को बुद्धि से काम लेना होगा । यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि मुट्ठी भर नागो लोग हमारी शांति को भंग कर सकते हैं, मुट्ठी भर मीजो लोग हमारी शांति और व्यवस्था को भंग कर सकते हैं ।

"शेते करी मशकपाद विपादिकायाम्"

यह नीति में लिखा हुआ है कि जब देश का दुर्भाग्य होता है तो मच्छर हाथी को धमकी देने लगता है, हाथी को धमकी देने वाला मच्छर होता है । इसलिये आप इस पालिसी को रिवाइज कीजिये । **इट इज नेवर टू लेट टु मेन्ड** । कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि अब तक आपने गलती की है तो आइन्दा भी गलती करते चले जांये । महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि सत्य की रोशनी में मैं अपनी गलती को हर वक्त वापस लेने को तैयार हूं, गलती का सुधार करने के लिये तैयार हूं । इस देश के बच्चों से बड़े बड़े शेर थर्राया करते थे और उसी देश को मुट्ठी भर नागा लोग और मीजो लोग परेशान करें । वह दूसरे देशों से इंस्ट्रक्शन्स ल, दूसरे देशों के पादरी आ कर इस देश के अदर मध्यस्थता करें । यह चीज आज बन्द करनी होगी ।

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

मगर आप उन लोगों को बुला कर राष्ट्रपति भवन में दावत देते हैं, नागालैंड के होस्टाइल नागा लोगों को बुला कर श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी अपने यहां दावत देती हैं। जिन लोगों को आप दावत देते हैं उन के ही आदमी हमारी रेलें उखाड़ते हैं। हमारे जवानों की किरचें उड़ाते हैं और हमारे पचास, सौ रेल के मुसाफिरों को बिना किसी कसूर के मारा जाता है। इस पालिसी पर आप दुबारा गौर करें। सब से जरूरी बात यह है कि देश में समानता आये, जब तक समाज में विषमता है, जब तक लाखों लोग लैंडलैस फिरते हैं, बेरोजगार फिरते हैं तब तक आप का काम नहीं चल सकता है। लाखों लोग बेरोजगारी की धुन में कहीं खुद कशी करने की सोच रहे हैं और कहीं विदेशियों के साथ भागने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। जब तक ऐसा होगा तब तक देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं हो सकती। काम बड़ा आसान है, लेकिन आप ने मुश्किल बनाया हुआ है। इतना आसान काम है कि अगर हम तीन महीने भी अच्छी तरह सोचें तो यह मामला हल हो सकता है। जब छोटे छोटे मुल्क अपनी आजादी की रक्षा कर सकते हैं, अपनी समानता को कायम रख सकते हैं, तो 45 करोड़ आदमियों का यह देश है, यह क्यों अपने यहां समानता की रक्षा नहीं कर सकता। सब से बड़ी जरूरत आज इस बात की है कि मेहनत करने वालों को आगे लाया जाये। मेहनत करने वालों का सम्मान आज देश में नहीं है, जो अपना खून पसीना एक करते हैं उन का कोई सम्मान देश के अन्दर नहीं है। जो लोग लाखों रुपये ब्लैक से कमाते हैं उन का सम्मान होता है। अब भी हमारी सोसायटी के अन्दर धोबी को नीच इस लिये कहा जाता है कि वह कपड़े साफ करता है। यह कौन सा इन्साफ है कि कपड़े मैल करने वाला ऊंच और कपड़े साफ करने वाला नीच। आप भंगी को नीच क्यों कहते हैं। जो टट्टी साफ करता है, पाखाना साफ करता है, जो सफाई करता है वह नीच और जो रात भर गन्दे करता है वह ऊंच। चमार को नीच क्यों कहा जाता है कि वह हल चलाता है। जो पड़े पड़े खा रहे हैं, हरामखोरी कर रहे हैं उनको ऊंच कहा जाता है और जो अपनी मेहनत की कमाई से देश का पेट भरते हैं उनको नीच कहा जाता है। भगवान श्री कृष्ण जी, करोड़ों हिन्दू जिनको अपना हृदय सम्राट कहते हैं, उनकी सबसे बड़ी नीति यही थी उन्होंने कहा था कि :

सेवाधर्मः परम गहनो योगिनामप्यगम्य।

सबसे बड़ा धर्म है सेवा का। जब राजसूय यज्ञ में ड्यूटी तकसीम की गई किसी ने घोड़े की ड्यूटी ली, किसी ने फलों की ड्यूटी ली, लेकिन नयनानन्द गोविन्द माधव मुकन्द आनन्दकन्द श्रीकृष्ण भगवान ने ड्यूटी ली लोगों के पैर धुलाने की कि जो लोग बाहर से आयेंगे उनके मल मल कर पैर धोऊंगा, उनकी सेवा करूंगा। जब तक सेवा करने वाले लोग आगे नहीं आयेंगे देश नहीं बच सकता। आज भी देश के कोने कोने में सच्चे गांधी वादी बैठे हुए हैं, हरएक तहसील में हरएक शहर में, हरएक नगर में, जिन्होंने देश के लिये अपने प्राण देने की बाजी लगायी, जिन्होंने अपने बीबी बच्चों को छोड़ा जिन्होंने अपनी जायदाद नीलाम करवाई, लेकिन उनकी पहुंच यहां हीं हो सकती है। न उनको टिकट मिलता है, न उनके पास बढ़िया कारें हैं न बढ़िया फाउन्टेन पेन है, न बढ़िया घड़ियां हैं, न वह यहां पर आकर अपनी किसी तरह की पहुंच कर सकते हैं। अगर उनके हाथ में बागडोर होती जो कि सच्चे गान्धीवादी थे तो आज करप्शन का नाम भी न होता। किसी देश के अन्दर आप मुझे बतलाइए, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोई देश ऐसा है कि जहां असमानता का व्यवहार किया जाता हो? कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है। यहां एम० पी० के लेक्चर्स को सी० आई० डी० नोट करते हैं एकतरफ कहते हैं कि यह जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, एक तरफ कहते हैं, कि यह लोग जनता के सच्चे सेवक हैं, इनको जनता ने अपना रेप्रेजेन्टेटिव बना कर

भेजा है और दूसरी तरफ उनके लेक्चर को सी० आई० डी० नोट करते हैं । सी० आई० डी० और पुलिस वाले नोट करते हैं मशकूक चलन लोगों के भाषणों को । आज भी हजारों आदमी इसलिए तंग किये जाते हैं कि वह माइनरिटी कम्यूनिटी के हैं । वह इसलिए तंग किये जाते हैं कि हिन्दू मेजारिटी के साथ उनका ताल्लुक नहीं है । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि कौन सा स्कूल आपने खोला है, कौन सा कालेज आपने खोला है जहां कि सेक्युलरिज्म की शिक्षा दी जाय, जहां बताया जाय कि देश के 45 करोड़ बाशिन्दे भाई भाई हैं ? मैं ऐसे लोगों को जानता हूं जिन्होंने कांग्रेस में सर्वस्व न्यौछावर किया । ऐसे मुसलमानों को जानता हूं जिन्होंने नेशनलिज्म के लिए अपना सब कुछ कुर्बान किया, लेकिन आज उनको भी मशकूक चलन समझा जाता है, इसलिए कि कोई तरीका सेक्युलरिज्म का नहीं है । मैं उस सेक्युलरिज्म का हामी हूं, मेरे दादा थे महाराणा प्रताप, महाराणा प्रताप ने जब मेवाड़ की रक्षा का व्रत लिया तो उनका सिपहसालार आजम था हाकिम खां, एक मुसलमान । उनका जनरल, उनका प्रधान सेनापति हाकिम खां एक मुसलमान था । जिस वक्त जिले के ऊपर हमला हुआ, हाकिम खां सीना निकाल कर खड़े हो गए, मेरे रहते, मेरे जिले के ऊपर कोई फतह नहीं कर सकता है, मेरी मातृ भूमि को कोई फतह नहीं कर सकता । दुश्मन ने उनकी छाती को बल्लम से चीर डाला । वहीं उनके प्राण चले गए । आज भी उनका पाक मजार वहां बना हुआ है, बसन्त पंचमी के दिन लाखों राजस्थानी वहां जाकर श्रद्धा के फूल चढ़ाते हैं । हम उस सेक्युलरिज्म को कायम करना चाहते हैं जिसके लिए नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस खड़े थे, जिसके लिए महात्मा गांधी खड़े थे, जिसके लिए मौलाना हुसेन अहमद मदनी और मौलाना रहमतुल्ला खड़े थे, हम उस सेक्युलरिज्म को कायम करना चाहते हैं । कोई स्कूल, कोई कालेज, कोई कैम्प ऐसा आपने बनाया है जिसमें यह शिक्षा दी जाती हो कि 45 करोड़ लोगों को भाई भाई की तरह से रहना चाहिए 45 करोड़ लोग भाई बहन की तरह से रहें । आज आप इस नजरिये को बदल दीजिएगा । 45 करोड़ को एक दृष्टि से देखियेगा । एक नजर से आप उनको देखियेगा तो आपका देश बचेगा पार्टीबाजी से उपर उठकर जरा देखियेगा मैं आपको फिर याद दिलाता हूं, एक मनीषी ने यह बात कही है :

One party system of government is not only not democratic but it strikes at the very root of democracy.

अगर डेमोक्रेसी को कायम करना है तो आपको नेशनल गवर्मेंट बनानी पड़ेगी देश के इत्तिहाद को कायम करने के लिए देश के लोगों में से काबिल लोगों को छांटना पड़ेगा । यही नहीं है कि काबलियत का आपने ही ठेका लिया है । काबिल दूसरे लोग भी हैं । महात्मा गान्धी ने काबिल लोगों को लिया था चाहे वह किसी पार्टी के हों । आप लोगों को भी वही फीचर आज अख्तियार करना पड़ेगा मुझे इसलिए कहना पड़ता है कि नन्दा जी से मुझे आशा है क्योंकि वह एक ऐसे शख्स हैं कि जो गाड फीयरिंग हैं, जो गाड एबाडिंग हैं, जो धर्म को मानने वाले हैं । वह देश की तरक्की चाहते हैं जिन्होंने अपना सब कुछ छोड़ दिया है जिसको मुश्किल से पाव भर खाना नहीं मिलता है जिसको मुश्किल से डेढ़ घंटे भी नींद नहीं आती है . . (व्यवधान) . . मैं गलत किसी की तारीफ नहीं कर सकता हूं । मैं हमेशा तारीफ करता हूं सच्चे आदमी की क्योंकि मेरा धर्मशास्त्र कहता है कि :

निन्दन्तु नीति निपुणाः यदि वा स्तुवन्तु ।
लक्ष्मी समाविशतु गच्छतु वा यथेष्टम ।।
अद्यैव वा मरणमस्तु युगान्तरे वा ।
न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः ।।

हमें यहां जनता ने चुन कर के भेजा है मुझे किसी पार्टी ने नहीं भेजा । मैं यह बैलों की जोड़ी के प्रताप से नहीं आया हूं, मैं किसी पार्टी के प्रताप से नहीं आया हूं। मुझे जनता ने भेजा है, 14 लाख इन्सानों के दिल दिलद्रिमाग ने मुझे भेजा है, हैवानों की जोड़ी ने मुझे नहीं भेजा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

है । मैं जिसे सच समझता हूं वही बात आपके सामने कहता हूं । आज भी जरूरत इस बात की है, देहात के अन्दर जाकर के आप देखें, जो लोग देश के लिए लड़ना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए राइफल, रिवाल्वर, बन्दूकें मिलनी चाहिये । उनके लिए शस्त्रों का इन्तजाम किया जायें । यह आर्म्स एक्ट अंग्रेजों का बनाया हुआ है । अंग्रेज उन लोगों को हथियार देते थे जो अंग्रेजों की जड़ें मजबूत करते थे । आज यह लाइसेन्स का सिस्टम खत्म होना चाहिए। हरदोई के एक एम० एल० ए० की दरख्वास्त को इसलिए खारिज कर दिया गया, जो बन्दूक के लिए उसने दी थी, कि कलेक्टर साहब ने उसकी सिफारिश नहीं लिखी । तो यह नौकरशाही आपको खत्म करनी पड़ेगी और इस नौकरशाही को खत्म करके देश के अन्दर वह वायुमंडल पैदा करना होगा कि जिसमें हर एक इन्सान को अपने आपको इस देश का बादशाह समझे, अपने आपको देश का रक्षक समझे । यह जो नीति आपकी आज तक रही है यह नीति पराजय की नीति रही है, यह नीति डिफीट की नीति रही है । इसे बदल दीजियेगा । और बदल देकर के हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को मौका दीजिएगा कि वह अपनी रक्षा खुद करे । 45 करोड़ इन्सानों की एक फीसदी ताकत को भी जगाया नहीं गया है । एक फीसदी ताकत को भी नहीं तैयार किया गया है कि वह लड़ सके । रुपया कहां जाता है ? नाचने और गाने में । रुपया कहां जाता है? कल्चरल प्रोग्राम में ? रुपया कहां जाता है? शराब में । रुपया कहां जाता है ? एयाशी में, सांस्कृतिक मिशन में । रुपया नही बनता देश के लिए । अगर रुपया देश के लिए बनता तो कहीं ब्रह्मचर्य का प्रचार हुआ होता, कहीं प्रोहीबीशन हुआ होता, कहीं शराब बन्दी हुई होती, कहीं यह जो सिनेमाज हैं, जो रात दिन व्यभिचार के गाने गाते हैं, इनमें मिलिटरी कैम्प कायम किया जाता, इनम इंडस्ट्रियल हाउस कायम किया जाता । देश का निर्माण अगर करना है तो देश का निर्माण चरित्र से होगा । देश का निर्माण होगा बाडी बिल्डिंग से, कैरेक्टर बिल्डिंग से, तब देश के अन्दर फतेहयाबी की भावना आयेगी । मैं एक बात कहकर खत्म करता हूं, आप नोट कर लो जियेगा :

Not by parliamentary speeches, by majority votes, can the mighty questions be solved. But it is through the policy of blood and iron.

जब तक नागा लैंड को, जब तक मिजो लैंड को जब तक पाकिस्तान को, जब तक चीन को ईंट का जवाब पत्थर से नहीं दिया जायेगा, ब्लड फार ब्लड, इन्जरी फार इन्जरी, तब तक देश बच नहीं सकता । हम आपके सहयोगी हैं, हम आपको रास्ता बतलाने वाले हैं । आप हमको मुखालिफ समझ सकते हैं :

जिसे है फिक्र मरहम की उसे दुश्मन समझते हैं ।
इलाही खैर हो यह जख्म अच्छा हो नहीं सकता ।।

हमने देश के लिए खून दिया है, हमने देश के लिए रक्त दिया है । मैं जेलखाने की पैदावार हूं । मेरे पिता जी महात्मा काली कमली वाले और मेरी माता जी, दोनों कांग्रस मूवमेंट में जेलखाने में बन्द थे जब मैं पैदा हुआ था । 13 वर्षों की उमें में मैं नजर बन्द रहा हूं और 15 वर्ष की उम्र में कालकोठरी में रहा हूं । मैंने खून दिया है, मुझे देश का दर्द है । मैं कहता हूं कि 45 करोड़ इन्सान जागेंग, अपने को देश का शाहन्शाह समझेंगे, अपने आपको देश का रक्षक समझेंगें, तब देश बचेगा, अहिंसा और शांति के नारों से देश नहीं बच सकता । इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं आपसे फिर दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि इस पालिसी को रिवाइज कीजिएगा और जो रास्ता नन्दा साहब ने भ्रष्टाचार को दूर करने का बनाया है, उस रास्ते को आगे बढ़ने दीजिएगा । देश आगे बढ़ेगा ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants and the Report of the Ministry of Home Affairs that have been placed before

the House. I wholly agree with my hon. colleagues who preceded me from my party—Shri Khadilkar, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad and Shri Mathur, —who have highlighted the work of the Ministry of Home Affairs pairticularly from the time Shri Nanda has taken over this Ministry. I have had the experien.e of coming in contact with the Ministry of Home Affairs right from 1947 to 1962. One thing I must say: we have had a galaxy of Home Ministers in our country during this period; it started from the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. There is a very great difference between then and now. Firstly, when the Home Minister at the Centre wanted something to be done, no State could fail to do what the Home Ministry wanted it to do. Secondly, whenever there was a move from the Home Ministry—the Ministry of Home Affairs—the Ministry would get full support from the rest of the Ministries at the Centre. But today, what do we find? I am speaking candidly and frankly. When the Ministry of Home Affairs wants certain things to be done, to be acted upon by the State—I must say this and I must say this painfully—a number of States refuse to do it. The State from which I come—I do not want to go into the details—has refused to take action on what the Home Minister has said. and the State Government and all of us have suffered because the State did not do what the Minister of Home Affairs wanted it to do. I do not want to take the time of the House much more on this matter. I know Mr. Nanda for many years, I know his frankness, sincerity and honesty of purpose. He has sicerely wanted to take certain steps with which all of us would agree, whether in the opposition or on this side. But the necessary support from the concerned ministries even in the Centre was not forthcoming. I may tell my party friends that even some of the high-ups in the party would not support him. Naturally this is a matter about which all of us are anxious and there is need for rethinking on the part of all of us about this matter.

May I list some of the problems facing this ministry today? I know, defence is the foremost problem in this country. I know the Prime Minister is grappling with a number of problems. I know the Food Minister is every day confronted with many things here. But everything is capped by the problems of the Home Ministry. It is not a seasonal or periodical problem, but is a day to day, hour to hour problem. We will not have to go far to realise this. In this very House not a single day passes when we do not see this thing or that thing cropping up concerning this ministry. Keeping that in view, I ask all our friends on this side as well that side, have we ever in our calmer moments pondered what actually are the problems that confront the Home Ministry and what should be the duty of all of us as nationals of this great country who have to play our own little part? I have hardly found a person in the Congress or the opposition realising all the problems facing us. I am not speaking at a personal level. I may differ personally with Mr. Nanda over a number of things. But when he presides over this ministry, it is high time our countrymen, to whichever party they belong, honestly and sincerely tried to realise the problems facing us.

Our conflict with Pakistan is not over. God knows what might happen tomorrow. China is still after us. With all the good feelings I have for my left communist friend who has come out of jail after 16 months, I must tell him frankly that I have seen many things from China in Jammu and Kashmir ever since 1949. When I came here in 1962, I spoke on the Demands of the External Affairs Ministry. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was sitting there listening. I mentioned a number of points about which we had informed the Central Government as early as 1949-50. Unfortu-

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nately, the government did not take any action. Perhaps hon. Members here might not have seen those bad days in my State when thousands and lakhs of people were affected by events that followed the Chinese invasion. Certainly I have full sympathy for my left communist friends when they ask for fair treatment to be given to them. But when such things come to the surface where everything is doubtful and dark and you cannot see what is actually happening, my friends will excuse me if I say that people have to be vigilant, particularly those saddled with power. It is their responsibility to save this country from external aggression and also keep us very secure internally. If anything happens in that, that cannot be our fault or that of Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad who was so vociferous in expressing his feelings before the House.

We hear a lot about corruption. I must say that the Ministry is taking some steps for the eradication of corruption. May be, some of these steps may not be to the liking of many people; I do not deny that. But our endeavour should be to give proper suggestions so that they could correct their mistakes, if any. On the contrary, what do we do? Whenever we get a chance, we begin to snipe at the entire organisation, sometimes the Minister himself. Only this morning a friend of mine from this side of the House sarcastically stated that since Shri Nanda had stated that he would resign if he could not eradicate corruption within two years, he should resign now as he has not succeeded in eradicating corruption. He has certainly said that. But, then, how far have we lent our little support to him? Have we done it? No. We have only been criticising him. That is not the correct step. The time has come when we must realise this. We must see how things can be set right, how this country can be got rid of the many ills that have overtaken us.

Then I come to the question of law and order. May I respectfully submit to the Minister of State and his colleagues here that the law and order situation in the country is very bad? I perfectly agree with the view that it cannot entirely be the responsibility of the Central Government. But unless and until the Central leadership and the Central Government galvanise the entire forces of the country, including the State Governments, the law and order situation will not improve. I would request hon. Members, particularly from the opposition, to remember that we must not play with this very important matter. Rather, every time our effort should be to give positive, constructive, helpful suggestions to meet this menace. If today I am in danger and I am facing difficulties, unless they help me to face the situation, tomorrow the same difficulty will overtake them also.

Shri Gopalaswami Ayyangar was the Minister in charge of the States in those days. At that time most of the States were separate units. But how wonderfully he handled the situation after partition, especially in dealing with States like Junagadh, Hyderabad, Bhopal and other States. I hope those friends of mine who are sitting in those benches will excuse me when I say that I know most of them, because for a number of years I have been attending the State Peoples' Conference, and I know how they functioned in their respective States. My friends should not forget that those were the days when some Maharajas, Nawabs and Rajas wanted to shake hands with Mr. Jinna and be helpful to Pakistan rather than being helpful to us. I know how bold Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Shri Gapalaswami Ayyangar were in getting things done. They were first-class statesmen and administrators. But what is the position today?

So, I would tell Shri Hathi and Shri Nanda, the time has come when they should be bold to take certain decisions. Shri Nanda should stick to what he feels and says. I have to say that in some of his statements Shri Nanda has resiled from the position or stand he had earlier taken, which is very dangerous to the country. I know the pressures and pulls that are being exercised on him. Yet, I will say that Shri Nanda has the full support of the majority of the party, rather the support of the country. Therefore, let him face the situations boldly and take right decisions.

I will not be doing justice to these grants if I do not say something about my State. I have spoken several times, though not in very much detail, about the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In the wake of the last invasion from Pakistan, aggression from Pakistan, what has happened is well-known to all. Today the situation has changed from bad to worse. We do not know whether Pakistan may declare a war. About China also we cannot be absolutely sure. Only yesterday some people who have come from that area were talking to me. Some trouble is simmering in these areas. When it may come on the surface it is difficult to say. Therefore you have to be very vigilant and regarding that I am placing certain things before you.

My hon. friend, Shri Mathur, just casually mentioned that some thousands of persons from Poonch-Rajouri area of Kashmir had gone over to Pakistan. He did not mention the details. I am placing them before you and it is absolutely authentic.

Out of 78,000 people who crossed over, about 10,000 are said to be those who collaborated with the raiders and the attackers, participated with them and perpetrated a number of atrocities. I do not want to give the details of the atrocities. They had two leaders, one a MLA and the other a MLC. All this has been brought to the notice of the Central Government. I want to ask with full sense of responsibility as to what action has been taken so far and if no action has been taken why action has not been taken? Even the General, the Brigadier, the Brigade Major, of that area the Deputy Commissioner, the Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police—all of them—have given their reports. Why has the State Government not taken any action? When is the Central Government going to take action? You have to take action immediately; if no action is taken, I do not know what sort of agitation may be there.

From inside the house of a person—I do not want to give the details—known to some of my hon. friends here, because of the very vigilant army officers and intelligence service there, five infiltrators were caught red-handed. I must pay my compliments to the army officers and to the intelligence who were there in Poonch at that time. Then the natural results should have followed. These matters have already come up before the State Legislature. Nothing has happened; he is going scot free. He is in Delhi talking to many people against India, against Government—against everybody. I do not want to name the person but I might pass on that information to the hon. Minister; perhaps, he might be knowing it. Why no action has been taken? Why are you taking such chances with them? God knows, where these things may lead us to.

Then, the State officers asked for certain action to be taken against certain persons. Have you taken that? On the contrary, what is happening? You have put the Divisional Commissioner there, a very competent man; but because of influences brought upon him by the State Government he has to sit at the table with the very same MLA as mentioned above and recommend payment of relief to those who had gone over-to Pakistan, or were displaced through the military action. Lakhs

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of rupees have been placed at their disposal for resettling those people who had to return back from Pakistan for whom five reception centres have been opened. On their recommendations licences are given which they are going to use tomorrow to kill me, Shri Azad and everybody. How long are you going to tolerate this position?

I may tell you frankly that all my 40 years of public life I have spent very humbly in this movement. Will this be the end of all that we have done for so many years? Is this going to be the end of the organisation of which I happen to be one of the humble founders and a small worker? Is that going to happen to us? This is the warning which everybody must take as early as possible.

Then, there is another thing. My hon. friends will excuse me, but to my mind the Communists, particularly the Left Communists—I am meaning no disrespect to hon. friends here—are pro-China. They are not helpful. That position is very clear. I have heard my very dear friend, Shri Mukerjee. He is a politician and I very respectfully submit that I too happen to be a politician. He has sounded two notes twice in his speeches here of which he did not speak in detail. He spoke something outside also which I heard but, unfortunately, I had spoken before him. Had I spoken after him, I would have given a befitting reply. My feeling is that they have changed their approach to the Kashmir problem. This is a very big warning and you have to be very careful about it. What happened last time? I can assure you that if there were a strong Government in Jammu and Kashmir State, no aggression of the kind would have taken place. The infiltrators would have been nipped in the bud at the very entrance into our border. Today, some such people, apart from those who had crossed over from Pakistan, right before these incidents took place, have been moving about, with whose permission, I do not know. Today, some other persons from my own country are moving about there.

Shri Kapur Singh: Who are they?

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I will not name them now. I warn the Ministry, I warn the Government, to be very careful about that.

Before I conclude, I want to say one or two things more. No doubt, there is a refugee problem. About that I had spoken during the discussion on the Rehabilitaiion Ministry's Demands. But there is one thing. Under the garb of refugees returning from Pakistan, there are a lot of infiltrators coming into Haji Pir Pass, a small place, and other places. I wish I had the time to speak about that also. Under the garb of refugees returning from Pakistan, in Poonch, Rajouri and Naushera, a lot of infiltrators are coming in. I do now know, under that garb, how many infiltrators, how many enemies of this country might be returning.

Sir, all my life I have served Muslims. But, whether it be Muslims or Hindus, if anyone is the enemy of this country, I will be the first man to stand against him. My friend has got to be very careful in this. May I tell you I am being placed under security men in my State? Any of you can come there and you will find that a couple of security men will be standing outside my house.

17.48 hrs.

[THE SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Some hon. Members: Shame!

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I am senior to most of the Ministers here in public life. I have served for 42 years in public life. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, I can say without fear of contradiction, he may have erred here

or there, is one of the top-most patriots of this country and has served for 40 years in public life. He is now kept under security.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You are getting body-guards.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Thank you. I know that. (*Interruption.*) There is no pro-Indian base today. I can tell you that frankly. If a pro-Indian base can be established, it is Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad or Sham Lal Saraf who only can make it. No other person has been able to make it. We have shown that all our life. It is time for Mr. Hathi to see that he is able to set up the pro-Indian base today. If he fails in that within one or two months, God knows what will happen. The whole country may go ablaze.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहतक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सारे मुल्क में बड़ा भारी दुख और रंज पाया जाता है। कभी केरल में झगड़े होते हैं, कभी बंगाल में होते हैं। कहीं पर गोली चलती है तो कहीं पर आर्मी बुलाई जाती है। मिजो हिल्ज में झगड़े हैं, काश्मीर में झगड़े हैं। ये जो चीजें हैं ये मायटी मुगल एम्पायर की याद दिला रही हैं। राजा महाराजे जो मुगलिया खानदान के थे और उनके जमाने में जो नक्शा बना था क्या आज वही नक्शा हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे सामने नहीं है? उन्होंने गलतियों पर गलतियां कीं। हम भी गलतियों पर गलतियां कर रहे हैं। चूंकि उन में इनिशियेटिव बाकी नहीं रह गया था, बोल्डनैस की कमी थी, वे स्ट्रेटफार्वड नहीं रह गये थे, हुकमरां कमजोर हो गए थे, रीयलिस्टिक नहीं रह गए थे इस वास्ते माइटी एम्पायर खानदाने मुगलिया की खत्म हुई। हूबहू वही नक्शा इन अठारह सालों में यहां भी दोहराया जा रहा है। केरल में क्या हुआ। बंगाल में क्या हुआ। ला एण्ड आर्डर को कायम रखने के लिए आर्मी मंगाई जा रही है। अभी आपने सुना कि काश्मीर के अन्दर कितनी तादाद में इनफिल्ट्रेटर्ज आ रहे हैं। फिर आप कहते हैं कि नन्दा साहब की तारीफ की जाए। होम मिनिस्टर की तारीफ की जाए? हम उनके दुश्मन नहीं हैं। लेकिन आप यकीन करिये कि आज बच्चे-बच्चे के मन में यह खदशा पैदा हो चुका है कि होम मिनिस्टर इस मुल्क को नहीं बचा सकते हैं। जो पालिसी आज आप ने अख्त्यार की हुई है वह चल नहीं सकती। अभी लड़ाई हुई, हमारी फतेह हुई, डिफेंस ने काम किया और सारा मुल्क खुश हुआ, लेकिन जो इंटर्न पालिसी है, इंटर्नल ला एड आर्डर है, वह ठीक नहीं है। एक तरफ पीकिंग से साजिशें चल रही हैं, एक तरफ पाकिस्तान से साशिजें चल रही हैं, और किस शक्ल में कि बार्डर को खत्म किया जाये, बार्डर के अन्दर तक्सीम की हालत बनाओ, उन को ट्रेन करो गुरिला वारफेअर में और धांस दो वहां फौजों को। काश्मीर भी जाये। इस तरह से वह अपनी सीट बनाना चाहते हैं, वह वही नक्शा तैयार करना चाहते हैं जैसा कि चीन में हुआ था। जिस वक्त चीन ने लड़ाई लड़ी, उस वक्त चीन ने एक पाकेट बना ली थी और उससे बढ़ते आ गये। वह चाहते हैं कि असम में, मीजो हिल्स में, नागालैण्ड में, काश्मीर में एक सीट बन जाये और उन्हीं की फौज बना कर इस गवर्नमेंट से लड़ा जाये। लेकिन आज जहां आप के डिफेंस ने काम किया, आप के जनरल्स ने काम किया, वहां आप ने श्री सर्राफ को सुना कि होम मिनिस्ट्री में क्या हो रहा है। कितने इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स काश्मीर में आ रहे हैं। आखिरी वक्त में कह देंगे कि क्या करें, हालात ऐसे हैं। आखिर आप की मिलिटरी कहां-कहां जायेगी। क्या आप की मिलिटरी शूट करेगी। क्या आप मिलिटरी से यह चाहेंगे कि वह इन्फिल्ट्रेटर्स के घरों में जा कर उन को शूट करे, क्या आप चाहेंगे कि मिजो हिल्स के अन्दर शूट किया जाये तीन लाख आदमियों को। यह क्या चीज है। आप की पालिसी रिअलिस्टिक नहीं है।

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

आखिरकार जो असम में हिल्स हैं वहां के लोगों की मांग क्या है, वहां के लोगों की मांग वही है जो आंध्र की थी, उन की मांग वही है जो महाराष्ट्र की थी, उन की मांग वही है जो पंजाबी सूबे वालों की थी, कि हमें रिकग्नाइज करो। आज न उन के लिये खाना है और न दाना है। सिर्फ अच्छे लैक्चर दे दिये जाते हैं। आज उन लोगों की बुरी हालत हो रही है। क्या वह दुश्मन लोग हैं मुल्क के? आज उन को सम्भाला नहीं जा रहा है। अगर आप का ख्याल है, कांग्रेस पार्टी का ख्याल है कि तीन लाख मिजो लोगों को मार कर आप राज्य कर लेंगे तो यह ख्याल गलत है। अगर आप समझते हैं कि काश्मीर में एक एक को खत्म कर के आप अपनी हुकूमत कायम कर लेंगे, तो यह ख्याल गलत है, मीजो लोगों को मार कर आप राज्य कायम कर लेंगे तो यह भी गलत है। बंगाल में आपने अपना राज्य कायम करना चाहा तो वहां रायट्स हुए, और बड़े जबरदस्त रायट्स हुए, क्योंकि आप की पालिसी-रिअलिस्टिक नहीं थी।

पंजाब के अन्दर लोगों ने आंध्र के तजुर्बे से, महाराष्ट्र के तजुर्बे से, यह मांग की कि हरियाणा बना दो। हम गवर्नमेंट की तारीफ करते थे, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट की पालिसी रिअलिस्टिक नहीं है। सब जगह कन्फ्यूजन है। अभी एक कमिशन मुकर्रर कर के एक लाठी हमारे हाथ में दे दी कि हम आपस में एक दूसरे का सर फोड़ें, आपस में लड़े, और आपस में झगड़ा करें पंजाब को खत्म करने के लिये। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर, हमारी गवर्नमेंट तैयार हो रही है कि उन्हें लड़ायें। क्या आप को मालूम नहीं है कि 1957 में इसी पार्लियामेंट ने पंजाब गवर्नमेंट से कंसल्ट कर के एक पंजाबी रीजन और एक हिन्दी रीजन बनाया और उस पर अपनी मुहर लगाई। उस वक्त जो गवर्नमेंट थी पंजाब में उस के सलाह मशवरे से किया। मालूम नहीं क्यों उस को रद्द कर दिया गया। जैसे अंग्रेज करते थे, एक कमिशन बना दिया गया और उस के जिम्मे फलानी बात, फलानी बात, फलानी बात कर दी गई। उधर से सरदार साहब कहते हैं कि हम किसी भी हालत में नहीं मानेंगे, और वह कौम जिन्दा भी है। उन के पास खाली बातें नहीं हैं, उन के पास ताकत भी है। लेकिन आप ने मुल्क के अन्दर सूबे बना कर कन्फ्यूजन पैदा कर दिया। कहा गया कि 1957 में पार्लियामेंट ने जो रीजन बनाये उन में कुछ इधर उधर कर के ठीक कर लो, लेकिन नहीं। हम से नहीं पूछा गया, अकालियों से नहीं पूछा गया, किसी से नहीं पूछा गया, और कमिशन मुकर्रर कर दिया गया। कमिशन के लिये भी कहा गया कि लिंग्विस्टिक बेसिस पर होगा। पंजाब के भीतर लिंग्विस्टिक बेसिस की बात कर रहे हैं। पंजाब के अन्दर जिस वक्त मैं मिनिस्टर था सच्चर फार्मूला था। हिन्दुओं ने सोच लिया कि हम हिन्दी लिखायें, खालसों ने सोच लिया कि हम पंजाबी लिखायें, हिन्दू चाहे दिल्ली में रहते हों या पंजाब में रहते हों, वह हिन्दी लिखायें। इस किस्म के हालात बन चुके हैं। हमारे होम मिनिस्टर साहब पंजाब के रहने वाले हैं वह क्यों रिअलिस्टिक नहीं होते, क्यों लड़ाई करवा रहे हैं, क्यों कमिशन बना दिया है? हम से पूछते कमिशन बनाने के पहले तुम में कहां डिफरेंस है। लेकिन आज इतने शक व शुबहात पैदा कर दिये गये हैं कि इस से जितना फायदा होने की उम्मीद थी उस से ज्यादा नुक्सान इस कमिशन को मुकर्रर कर के हो रहा है। कोई कहता है कि चंडीगढ़ लेंगे, कोई कहता है कि नंगल लेंगे और इन स्टेट्स के झगड़े बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं।

हरियाना जो है उस में चार या पांच जिले हैं। क्यों नहीं यू० पी० का कुछ टुकड़ा हमें दे दिया जाता। क्या उस से दुनिया खत्म हो जायेगी? यू० पी० के कुछ आदमी 29 तारीख को आये और कहा कि हमारे कुछ जिले मिला दो। दिल्ली के जो बादेहात

हैं उन को खूब सजाओ बजाओ, लेकिन वादेशान कहते हैं कि हमें पंजाब के और हरियाणा के साथ मिला दो। लेकिन यह बर्दाश्त नहीं है क्यों कि गवर्नमेंट रिअलिस्टिक नहीं है यह बात इस लिये दबा दी जाती है कि वह कुछ लोगों को सूट नहीं करता है। जब रायट्स होते हैं, जब डंडे चलते हैं, जब आदमी जेल में जाते हैं, मरते हैं आंध्र की तरह से, महाराष्ट्र की तरह से, तब गवर्नमेंट को अक्ल आती है। पिछले अट्ठारह सालों की हमारी पालिसी कन्फ्यूजन की रही है। हर एक बात में कन्फ्यूजन। बजाय इस के कि पांच, चार जिले लेकर, जैसे कि अलवर है, भरतपुर है, उन को लेकर हरियाणा में मिलाते, हमारे यहां झगड़ा पैदा करने की कोशिश की जा रही है। सरदारों के लड़के आब बार्डर पर अटैक होगा तब लड़ेंगे, यह खालसा लोग जो हैं उन के लड़के आपकी फौज में ही नहीं रहेंगे, खालसा का एक एक बच्चा जो झोंपड़ियों में हल चलाता है, आपके लिये कुर्बानी देगा, लेकिन उसी खालसा को जो झोंपड़ियों में रह कर भी मुकाबला कर रहे हैं आप शुबहे से देखते हैं, आप उन को भींचना चाहते हैं और हरियाणा को तंग करना चाहते हैं और सात आठ जिलों के बटवारे के नाम में कमिशन के जरिये लड़वाना चाहते हैं। क्यों नहीं यू०पी० का कुछ हिस्सा दे देते। वस्टर्न यू०पी० और ईस्टर्न यू० पी० मिल कर इतनी बड़ी स्टेट बन जाती है.....

श्री काशी नाथ पांडे : आखिर आप को हरियाणा चाहिये या यू० पी० का टुकड़ा चाहिये। आप उस की मांग कीजिये। यह क्या है कि इस के टुकड़े कीजिये, उस के टुकड़े कीजिये। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री लहरी सिंह : यह रिअलिस्टिक पालिसी नहीं है कि पंजाब लड़े हरियाणा लड़े लेकिन यू० पी० का कोई हिस्सा बाहर न आये। जब भी लड़ाई होगी हम तुम्हारी लड़ाई लड़ेंगे, पंजाब का एक एक बच्चा तुम्हारे लिये लड़ता रहा है। हमारे मुल्क पर हमारा हक है, लेकिन जहां लड़ाई बन्द हुई, यह कहा गया कि जाट स्टेट बन जायेगी या खालसा स्टेट बन जायेगी इस को सुन कर हमें तकलीफ होती है। हम को लड़ाई लड़ने का यह इनाम दिया गया कहीं जाट सूबा न बन जाये। जैसे जाट लोग बड़े गद्दार हैं, बड़े जालिम हैं। जैसे खालसा गद्दार है। यह तो तुम्हारी पालिसी है और तुम चाहते हो कि पीकिंग से मुकाबला करें, तुम चाहते हो कि पाकिस्तान से मुकमबला करें। इस घर को आग लग गई घर के चिराग से। यह होम मिनिस्टर का कन्फ्यूजन है कि हम से कहा कि यह सूबा बने और अमृतसर में उन्होंने स्पीच दे दी, लुधियाने में कोई स्पीच दे दी। पंजाबी सूबा कमेटी का फैसला नहीं आने दिया, गवर्नमेंट ने पहले फैसला कर दिया। अगर फैसला गवर्नमेंट को करना था तो हम को पहले क्यों नहीं बतलाया। हमारी रिपोर्ट पढ़ लें। हम ने कहा कि पार्टीशन के वक्त जो कुछ हो चुका उस में थोड़ा सा माडिफाई कर लो बाकी वही रहने दो, लेकिन नहीं। वह लोग हमें कम्यूनलिस्ट कहते हैं, लेकिन कम्यूनलिस्ट आप लोग हैं, हर एक हिन्दू के दिमाग में है कि हमें हिंदू नहीं समझा जाता है, खालसा को हिन्दुस्तान का नेशनल नहीं समझा जाता है, जैसे वह पाकिस्तान से आया हो। जाट और खालसा दोनों को निकम्मा समझा जाता है: .....(व्यवधान) ... इसलिये मैं कहना चाता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट की कमजोर पालिसी है, गवर्नमेंट के कन्फ्यूजन से सारी गड़बड़ी है। गवर्नमेंट के अन्दर कम्यूनलिस्ट आइडियाज के लोग है जो गवर्नमेंट को चला रहे हैं। और पूरे पंजाब की हालत बुरी कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी चीज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि कुछ महाबों ने यहां कहा कि करप्शन के बारे में पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर कोई नहीं बोला। करप्शन आज इस हद तक पहुंच चुका है कि मैं ने एक डिप्टी कमिश्नर से कहा कि यह हो रहा है तो उन्होंने कहा कि हम लाचार हैं, मजबूर हैं। एक पटवारी के

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

पास जाओ तो वह पचास रुपये लेता है, जमींदार से काम करवाने का, वर्ना कह देगा कि हम लाचार हैं। एस० पी० के पास जाओ और कहो कि थानेदार रिश्वत खा रहे हैं। तो वह कहते हैं कि हम लाचार हैं। क्यों लाचार हैं यह समझने की बात है। हर एक करप्ट आफिसर जो है उस की पहुंच मिनिस्टर तक है किसी तरह से भी थ्रू एम० एल० ए० या इन्फ्यूएन्सल आदमी जो भी करप्ट और इनएफिशिएन्ट आफिसर होगा उस की पहुंच ऊंचे तक है। मिनिस्टर भी अपने को मजबूरी में पाता है। एम० एल० ए० जरा स्ट्रांग हो जायें, एम० पी० जरा स्ट्रांग हो जायें तो मैं कसम खा कर कह सकता हूं कि क्या कोई इस राष्ट्र को डिगाने वाला है। कांग्रेस के उसूल क्या कोई मामूली उसूल हैं? यह तो महात्मा गांधी के बनाये हुए उसूल हैं। कौन दुश्मन है इस मुल्क का? हम आपकी नुक्ताचीनी करते हैं लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि आपका राज बना रहे। मैं सच कह रहा हूं ईमान से, हमने यह भी नहीं कहा कि नेशनल गवर्नमेंट नहीं है आपकी। हम आपके साथ लड़े। हमने कहा कि आपकी नेशनल गवर्नमेंट है। हम राजी हैं आपके साथ। लेकिन वह चीफ मिनिस्टर्स और मिनिस्टर्स, अब क्या कहें, उड़ीसा के खिलाफ, पंजाब के खिलाफ, बिहार के खिलाफ, जगह जगह से शिकायतें आई, फिर आखीर में शास्त्री जी की हम तारीफ करते हैं कि हिम्मत वाला आदमी था, राष्ट्रपति हिम्मत वाले थे, उन्होंने झटके दिये और अब झटका देकर फिर बाद में एन्क्वायरी नहीं की कि प्रेस्टिज जायेगी, गवर्नमेंट की प्रेस्टिज, कांग्रेस की प्रेस्टिज जायेगी। अरे, कोई इस जमात को नहीं हिला सकता अगर यह करप्शन को और धक्का मारे। क्यों चीफ मिनिस्ट्री से या मिनिस्ट्री से चिपके हुए हैं, आप एन्क्वायरी कराओ और उनको एक तरफ करो। आपको हादसा क्या है? उड़ीसा के खिलाफ बात आयी, उनको कांग्रेस का प्रेसीडेंट बना दिया और कह दिया कि क्विट करा दिया। क्विट कराने से क्या हुआ? बिहार वाले रो रहे हैं। राजस्थान वाले रो रहे हैं और फिर दूसरी बात मैं आपको बताऊं--आदिवासी क्या हैं? गरीब आदमी। क्या मांग करते हैं। कह दिया कि हम यह देंगे, वह देंगे, कुएं बनवायेंगे, प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि हमने यह किया, वह किया। यह बात कहने की नहीं है। यह तो बच्चों को बहकाने वाली बातें हैं। उनके ऐस्पिरेशंस को समझो कि क्या वह चाहते हैं। उनको छाती से लगाओ, तुम्हारे सब काम हो जायेंगे। लेकिन आदिवासियों को, उनके लीडर्स को शूट किया जाता है। आम आदमी, को स्पीकर साहब, यह ख्याल पैदा हो चुका है कि जब राजा को अन्दर मारा गया, तो उन गरीबों का क्या हाल हो सकता है? इसलिए जहां जहां हो, उस प्राब्लम को बोल्डली सेफ करो, हिम्मत दिखाओ उनके प्राबलम को समझो। मिजो के प्राबलम को समझो, काश्मीर के प्राबलम को जैसा अभी एक भाई ने कहा, उसको समझो, वहां की गवर्नमेंट को बदलो अगर वह ठीक नहीं है। यह चीज तो करते नहीं, यहां दिल्ली में बैठकर राज करना चाहते हैं। दिल्ली में बैठकर राज नहीं हो सकता। .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पांच मिनट में खत्म कर देंगे आप:

श्री लहरी सिंह: पांच मिनट ऊपर और मिल जायें तो अच्छा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: पांच मिनट आप और ले लें।

श्री लहरी सिंह: काश्मीर के बारे में कहा जाता है कि वहां क्या होगा? तो मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि क्यों बंगाल में झगड़े हों, क्यों काश्मीर में हों? यह दिल्ली में जनाब स्पीकर साहब, क्या है? सारा गुंडा एलीमेंट दिल्ली में भरा हुआ है, दिल्ली जो

कैपिटल है हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत की और ऐसी मजबूत हुकूमत कि अकबर ने भी ऐसी हुकूमत नहीं की थी। काश्मीर से लेकर कन्याकुमारी तक यह हुकूमत है। यह गवर्नमेंट इतनी मजबूत, इतना वसीअ दायरा इसका कि हिन्दुस्तान के सब सेठ वगैरह खत्म और एक राज्य हुआ सारा और उस राज्य के अन्दर दिल्ली शहर, लेकिन गुंडा एलीमेंट इतना कि हरएक दूकानदार को रिश्वत देनी पड़ती है मिनिस्टर साहब, चुपचाप पांच रूपये दस रुपये क्यों कि खतरा है? यहां का गुंडा एलीमेंट आप तलाश कर लो। आप कब तक हंसते रहोगे। यह ड्रामा कब तक होता रहेगा? दिल्ली शहर के अन्दर पिक पाकेट्स सबसे ज्यादा हैं, सारी खराबी यहां है। केस भी नहीं चल सकता। गवाही देने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं है, अगर कोर्टस् में जाते हैं। मैंने थानेदारों से बात की। क्यों नहीं कामयाब होते? कहने लगे कि कामयाब कैसे हों? गवाही देने के लिए कोई तैयार नहीं। कुछ तो फोन खड़क जाते हैं बड़े आदमियों के और कुछ वह इतने सस्त हैं कि हमारी चलती नहीं। फिर तीसरी बात क्या है कि एक नया तजुर्वा चल रहा है। एक स्टेट बनायी तो बंगाल का आ० जी० लाओ, पंजाब का डी० आई० जी० लाओ। क्यों नहीं यहां की पुलिस को यकीन दिलाया जाता कि आपमें से आई० जी० और डी० आई० जी० होंगे, आप में से ही तरक्की मिलेगी। आप पाकेट में रुपया रखकर चलें, जरा सी लापरवाही आपने दिखायी तो जेब में एक पैसा नहीं रहेगा : यह गुंडा एलीमेंट इस तरह बढ़ा हुआ है, बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों का क्या हाल हो रहा है, हाथ जोड़कर चलते हैं। आपकी हुकूमत नहीं मानते हैं, गुंडा एलीमेंट की हुकूमत मानते हैं। यह एलीमेंट इतना बढ़ गया है कि इसका कोई इलाज नहीं है। मैं कहता हूं आज हंसकर टाल दो लेकिन...

Shri Hathi:. I Said: address the Chair and not me. मैं हंस नहीं रहा हूं।

श्री लहरी सिंह : अच्छा जी, आखिर में क्या करेंगे आप? बुराई देंगे लेफ्ट कम्यूनिस्ट्स को, बुराई देंगे किसी और पार्टी को, बुराई देंगे पीकिंग को, बुराई देंगे पाकिस्तान को, लेकिन अपने आपको बुराई नहीं देंगे।

अब डी० आई० आर० की बात बताऊं। मैं वकील भी रहा हूं। छोटी छोटी बातों में डी० आई० आर० का इस्तेमाल होता है। यह डी० आई० आर० तो खत्म कर देना चाहिए आपको क्योंकि ला आपके पास बना हुआ है। मैकाले में पीनल कोड ऐसा बना दिया कि उससे कोई आफेंस बच नहीं सकता लेकिन नहीं मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर्स चाहते हैं कि डी० आई० आर० लगा दिया जाय। डी० आई० आर० में होता क्या है? सारी रिश्वत चलती है। इधर का गहूं इधर और इधर कंट्रोल, उधर कंट्रोल इसमें खूब रिश्वत चलती है और डी० आई० आर० चल रहा है। मैं कहता हूं उसे खत्म करो। डीटेंशन में कुछ आदमी होंगे जो पीकिंग से संबंधित होंगे। लेकिन और कितने आदमी हैं जो ऐसे ही जेल में सड़ रहे हैं। आज नन्दा साहब ने पढ़ दिया बड़ी चियर्स भी हो गई। इफ ऐण्ड बट लगा कर पढ़ दिया है। आखिर डेमोक्रेसी को आप खत्म करना चाहते हो? डेमोक्रेसी के माने यह हैं कि इन्सान को बन्द करो? अगर आपकी गवर्नमेंट को कोई खत्म करना चाहता हो और उसके लिए वह प्रोपेगेंडा करे तो आपको क्या राइट है कि उसे कैद में डालो। कहते हैं कि नहीं साहब, यह कम्यूनिस्ट है, यह फलां है...

Give a bad name to a dog and kill it.

अब यह बैठे हुए हैं एम० पी० जो मोहमडन हैं, क्या कोई कह सकता है कि यह बगावत करा दें? कुछ मोहमडन बगल में बैठे हुए हैं। आखिर क्या चीज है? काबिल आदमियों को पकड़कर कहा, नहीं अन्दर

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

जाओ। पंजाब में फलां, अन्दर जाओ। मेरे जिले में रोहतक वालों के बेचारों के घरों में बच्चे भूखों मर रहे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि चौधरी साहब, कांस्टीट्यूशन क्या हो गया, कुछ तो करो। मैं ने कहा कि हमारी सुनवाई नहीं होती। वह तो कमजोर पर हथियार चलाने वाले हैं, मजबत आदमियों पर हथियार नहीं चलाना चहाते है। मैं ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए अर्ज करूंगा कि जिस गवर्नमेंट में इनीशियेटिव न हो, जो गवर्नमेंट बोल्ड न हो, हिम्मत वाली न हो, वह गवर्नमेंट गवर्नमेंट नहीं है। एक लाला के पास बन्दूक तलवार दे दी। वह दुश्मन को मारने चले। लेकिन वह क्या तलवार चलायेंगे? तलवार के लिए दिल भी चाहिए, दिमाग भी चाहिए इनीशियेटिव भी चाहिए। और यह ज्योतिषी वगैरह कब तक काम करेंगे? इन्हीं ज्योतिषियों ने बलदेव सिंह को खत्म कर दिया, गोपी चन्द को खत्म कर दिया। इन्हीं हवेली राम ने उनको खत्म कर दिया। तो कब तक ज्योतिषियों के सहारे चलोगे? अरे, स्ट्रांग हो जाओ। मैं अधिक न कहते हुए इतना ही उम्मीद करता हूं कि पंजाब को कम से कम बचाओ। इस कमीशन को अभी वापिस बुला लो। कोई झगड़ा नहीं होगा। हम लोग बिल्कुल नहीं लड़ेंगे। जो डिफरेंस होगा बैठ कर तय कर लेंगे। क्यों कमीशन बनाओ, उसको तनख्वाह दो? क्यों हमारे सिर फुड़वाओ? क्यों जाति बिरादरी का नाश करवाओ। हम पीस ऐंड आर्डर चाहते हैं। वह मजबूत कौम जो बोर्डर पर बैठी हुई है उसको तंग मत करो। उसकी मदद करो, उसकी खिदमत करो। वह बीच में नहीं बैठे हुए हैं, वह मध्य प्रदेश में नहीं बैठे हैं। वह बोर्डर पर बैठे हुए हैं। वह पाकिस्तान का मुकाबिला करने के लिए तैयार हैं, वह चीन का मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार हैं। हम तो सारे पंजाबी हैं इस बात के लिए। लेकिन हमें दूर ले जा रहे हो, हमें बहुत दूर ले जा रहे हो। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कमीशन को वापस बुला लो और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब उनको बुलायें, समझायें, बहुत सी बातें हल हो जायेंगी।

18.08 hrs.

RISK GUARANTEE AGREEMENT WITH USA*

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज मैं बहस उठाना चाहता हूं अमरीका के साथ जोखम के सम्बन्ध में जो करार किया गया है उसको लेकर। यह सवाल कुछ अरसे के पहले मैंने तारांकित प्रश्न के रूप में उठाया था जिसका कि नोटिस दिसम्बर महीने में ही दिया गया था। फिर भी मुझे खेद है कि मन्त्री महोदय ने उस दिन हमारे प्रश्नों का कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया। सभा पटल पर जो बातें रखने के लिए सभापति जी ने उनसे अनुरोध किया था वह बातें भी मुझे दुख है कि सभा पटल पर नहीं रखी गई। उस वक्त उनसे यह पूछा गया था कि यह जो आपने गारण्टी दी है कौन क्षेत्र ऐसे हैं जिन क्षेत्रों के बारे में आप महसूस करते हैं कि अमरीका की पूंजी आनी चाहिए। अगर वह नहीं आयेगी तो हमारा काम नहीं बनेगा। इसके बारे में कोई खबर नहीं दी गई। हर एक आवश्यक जानकारी के लिए काफ़ी मेहनत करनी पड़ती है। अभी जो यह करार सबसे पहले हुआ 1957 में वह मैंने देखा। उस करार से मुझे पता चला कि यह करार अमरीका का जो म्युचुअल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट है 1954 वाला उस की धारा 413 बी (4) के मातहत यह करार किया गया है। अब जब बड़ी विदेशी ताकतों के साथ करार किये जाते हैं और सो भी उनके किसी कानून के मातहत तो मेरा ख्याल है कि कम से कम उस करार के साथ उस कानून का वह हिस्सा जोड़ना चाहिए।

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*Half-An-hour Discussion.

अमरीका का विदेशी ताकतों के साथ जो करार होता है उनकी पुष्टि जब तक सीनेट के द्वारा नहीं होती है तब तक उस पर अमल नहीं किया जाता है । हमारे संविधान में तो कोई ऐसी तजवीज नहीं है । कभी कभी सभा पटल पर रखते हैं करारों को कभी नहीं रखते हैं । इस बारे में मन्त्री जी ने कहा कि यह करार रक्खा गया है । हो सकता है कि रक्खा गया हो । लेकिन जब तक कि अमरीका के इस कानून का जो सम्बन्धित हिस्सा है वह इस करार के साथ नहीं जोड़ा जाता है उस पर कोई रोशनी नहीं पड़ती है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण करार किया गया है और इसके काफ़ी खतरनाक नतीजे दुनिया के जो अविकसित देश हैं उन देशों में निकल रहे हैं । ऐसी हालत में यह बहुत जरूरी था कि यह म्युचुअल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट की जो 413 धारा है उसको सदन के सामने रक्खा जाता । मुझको ऐसा लगता है कि एक ओर सरकार समाजवाद का नारा देती है समाजवाद के सिद्धान्तों को मानती है लेकिन सारे काम ऐसे करती चली जा रही है जिसको कि आर्थिक गुलामी कहा जा सकता है । उस आर्थिक गुलामी का लिबास यह सरकार पहन रही है ।

अभी जिस म्युचुअल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के मातहत यह जो गारण्टी देने की बात है उसके पीछे अमरीका का एकमात्र उद्देश्य है । पूंजीवादी सभ्यता और पूंजीवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था है उसका समूची दुनिया में वह फैलाव करना चाहता है । अगर आप म्युचुअल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट के उस हिस्से को पढ़ेंगे तो बिल्कुल इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण हो जायेगा । इसलिए सभा के सामने उसका एक, आध वाक्य मैं पढ़ देता हूं । यह जो धारा 413 है उसका नामकरण इस तरीक़े से किया गया है :—

"Encouragement of free enterprise and private participation.

(a) The Congress recognises the vital role of free enter prise in achieving rising levels of production and standards of living essential to the economic progress and defensive strength of the free world."

पूंजीवाद की जो सभ्यता है और सिद्धान्त है उसके फैलाव के लिए यह सारी बिजनैस गारण्टी का सिलसिला अमरीका ने चालू किया है । उसके सम्बन्ध में अमरीका के राष्ट्रपति प्रेसीडेंट कैनेडी साहब का एक भाषण मैंने देखा था । उस भाषण में उन्होंने इस बात का स्पष्टीकरण किया है कि निजी पूंजी के लिए अनुकूल फ़िज़ा पैदा करना यह इस कानून का मक़सद है और उन्होंने कहा है कि इसके लिए कोई शासकीय और कोई कानूनी क़दम हम उठा रहे हैं । कानूनी क़दम के बारे में उन्होंने कहा कि म्युचुअल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट मुनाफ़े को विदेशी मुद्रा में बदलने के बारे में गारण्टी की चर्चा थी । इसी तरह विदेशी पूंजी के राष्ट्रीयकरण के खिलाफ़ भी गारण्टी म्युचुअल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट में थी तो इस गारण्टी का क्षेत्र बढ़ाने के लिए कैनेडी साहब ने कहा कि इसका क्षेत्र हम बढ़ायेंगे और आगे चल कर उन्होंने कहा कि शासकीय स्तर पर कानून में संशोधन करेंगे । हमारे जो राजदूत हैं हमारे यह अविकसित देशों में जो प्रतिनिधि हैं वह बराबर वहां की सरकार के ऊपर दबाव डालेंगे कि निजी पूंजी के लिए, और उसमें निजी पूंजी का उन्होंने कहा है कि आन्तरिक पूंजी और विदेशी पूंजी यानी हिन्दुस्तान में निजी क्षेत्र के लिए यहां की पूंजी के लिए हम क्या क्या काम करें ? इसके बारे में भी अमरीका के राजदूत यह अधिकार रखेंगे कि हमारे ऊपर वह दबाव डालेंगे हम को बतायेंगे कि निजी पूंजी के लिए अनुकूल फ़िज़ा कैसे की जाये ? यह कैनेडी साहब के भाषण से बिल्कुल साफ़ होता है और साथ ही साथ उसमें यहां कहा गया है कि कानूनी तौर पर म्युचुअल सिक्योरिटी ऐक्ट में परिवर्तन करने की भी उन्होंने बात कही है । यह कानूनी परिवर्तन क्या हुआ है यह जानने की मैंने बहुत कोशिश की लेकिन हमारा जो वाचनालय है उससे इसके बारे में कोई ख़बर

[श्री मधु लिमये]

नहीं मिल सकी । जब यह दो फरवरी को उन्होंने जो समझौता किया जिसमें से एक वाक्य मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को पढ़ कर सुनाता हूं । मेरा ख्याल है कि अमरीका के राजदूत चैस्टर बोल्स साहब की यह चिट्ठी है । उसमें उन्होंने कहा है :

"After the conclusion of these agreements legislation has been enacted in the USA modifying and augmenting the coverage to be provided to investors by investment guarantees that may be issued by the government of the USA."

अभी कानून में क्या तबदीली हुई है क्या परिवर्तन हुआ है इसका हमें पता नहीं है । तो आखिरकार यह गारण्टी का करार आप काहे के लिए कर रहे हैं ? एक विदेशी मुद्रा अमरीका में भेजने के लिए 1957 में करार हुआ । दूसरी बात यहां राष्ट्रीयकरण वगैरह का कार्यक्रम आप बनायेंगे वह न बने इसके लिए 1957 का करार हुआ ।

अब कुछ और चीजों के बारे में कर रहे हैं । दूसरे लैटिन अमरीकी और अफ्रीकी देशों के साथ इस कानून के अन्दर जो करार किये गये हैं उनका मैंने अध्ययन किया । ये करार हैं आन्तरिक क्रान्ति के खिलाफ, बगावत के खिलाफ, अगर अमन चैन बिगाड़ने वाली कोई घटना हो तोड़ फोड़ का काम हो तो उसके खिलाफ़ भी गारण्टी के साथ ही साथ सरकार के द्वारा कोई ऐसा क़दम उठाया जाय जिससे विदेशी पूंजीपतियों को कोई नुकसान हो या घाटा हो तो उसके बारे में भी गारण्टी देने की बात मेरा अन्दाजा है, कि नये कानून के मातहत है । इसमें इन सारी चीजो को रक्खा गया है और हमारी सरकार ने भी बिल्कुल हर्ष के साथ इस बात को स्वीकार किया कि यह जो गारण्टी बढ़ाने की बात है उसके मातहत हम आप के साथ नया करार करने के लिए तैयार हैं । सिद्धान्ततः मेरा यह कहना है कि जबकि आप समाजवादी अर्थ व्यवस्था की बात करते हैं तो गारण्टी की जो योजना पूंजीवादी सभ्यता के फैलाने के लिये कायम की गई है उसके अन्दर इस तरीक़े से हिन्दुस्तान जैसा देश कैसे करार कर सकता है । एक तो सिद्धान्त की बात है दूसरे व्यवहार की बात है । यह आर्थिक गुलामी का लिबास पहन कर आप क्या साध रहे हैं ? मैं विदेश मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि 1957 में अमरीका के साथ यह गारण्टी का करार आपने किया उसके पश्चात् कितनी अमरीकी पूंजी आई ? क्या दूसरे पूंजीपति देशों के साथ ऐसे करार आपने किये जैसे जापान है, पश्चिमी जर्मनी है, ब्रिटेन है । और खास कर ब्रिटेन का उल्लेख इसलिए मैं करना चाहता हूं कि जो नये आंकड़े हैं उसके अनुसार भारत के अन्दर करीब करीब 450 करोड़ अंग्रेजों की पूंजी लगी हुई है और अमरीका की पूंजी 100 करोड़ से भी कम है । नये आंकड़े प्राप्त करने का मैंने प्रयास किया । वह मिल नहीं पाये । 61–62 के बारे में मुझे जानकारी मिली है कि उस साल ब्रिटिश पूंजी का इजाफ़ा हुआ है 25 करोड़ और अमरीका की पूंजी बढ़ी 10 करोड़ के आसपास यानी ब्रिटेन के साथ इस तरीक़े का कोई करार नहीं है फिर भी आज ब्रिटेन की पूंजी 450 करोड़ यहां पर है और एक साल में 25 करोड़ बढ़ी है और अमरीका के साथ यहां गारण्टी का करार कर रहे हैं और उसके फलस्वरूप आज भी 100 करोड़ से कम है और एक साल में केवल 10 करोड़ बढ़ी ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालन्दा) : 200 करोड़ है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : ठीक है । जो आंकड़े दिये गये हैं उन्हीं के आधार पर बतला सकता हूं । नये आंकड़े वह बतलायें । हम प्रश्न पूछते हैं तो हमें दो तीन या चार साल पहले के आंकड़े दे दिये जाते हैं ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन से ऐसे क्षेत्र हैं जिन क्षेत्रों में यह जो बहुत धीमी चाल

से, बहुत मन्द गति से अमरीकी पूंजी आ रही है वह अगर नहीं आएगी तो आसमान फटने वाला है। वैसे भी आज हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की का जहां तक सवाल है आपकी जितनी सारी योजनायें हैं और खास करके द्वितीय योजना के बाद से हम बराबर देख रहे हैं कि योजना के जो उद्देश्य होते हैं, जो लक्ष्य आप निश्चित करते हैं, उनको आप पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं। आपने कहा था कि तीन पांच साला योजनाओं के अन्दर फी आदमी सालाना आमदनी में इतनी तरक्की हुई, इतना इजाफा हुआ। लेकिन हमने देखा कि पिछली योजना के शुरू में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई और घुमा फिरा कर मामला डेढ़ दो प्रतिशत तक हो जाता है। 17–18 साल पहले...

श्री जगन्नाथिलाल चौधरी (महुआ) : देश में कोई तरक्की नहीं हुई ? क्या आपको तरक्की हुई नजर नहीं आई...

श्री मधु लिमये : ऐसे ही बीच में आप दखल दे देते हैं। आप जानते तो कुछ हैं नहीं। मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि आजादी के समय विकसित दुनिया और खास करके उत्तर अटलांटकीय देशों के और हिन्दुस्तान जैसे एशिया के अविकसित देश के जीवन स्तर में जो अन्तर था आज स्वयं अमरीका के लोग और सभी लोग महसूस कर रहे हैं कि यह अन्तर घटने के बजाय 19 साल के बाद और अधिक हुआ है और जिस ढंग से आप अपनी अर्थ व्यवस्था और योजना को चला रहे हैं इधर चार पांच साल के बाद इस स्थिति में मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री मधु लिमये : पांच मिनट में मैं समाप्त कर दूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बारह मिनट हो गए हैं। मिनिस्टर को भी तो समय चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

एक किताब मेरे पास है जिसका नाम है युनाइटेड स्टेट्स लैटिन एमेरीकन रिलेशन्ज। लैटिन अमरीका का इसलिए मैंने उल्लेख किया है कि ये सब अविकसित देश हैं। काफी अमरीका की पूंजी इन देशों में लगाई गई है। अमरीका की पूंजी को आप भी दावत दे रहे हैं, तरह तरह की गारंटियां दे रहे हैं। लेकिन जिन देशों में अमरीका की पूंजी बड़े पैमाने पर आई हैं उनमें राजनीतिक नतीजा क्या निकला है, इसका हमें अध्ययन करना चाहिये। यह अमरीका की किताब है, सिनेट की जानकारी के लिए बनाई गई है और इसके पृष्ट 344 की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। उसके बाद दो तीन पृष्ठों में इन चीजों की चर्चा है। दो तीन मुख्य बातें मैं बता देता हूं। इसमें यह कहा गया है कि लैटिन अमरीका में अब तक तीन शक्तियां कारगर रही हैं, एक चर्च, दूसरे जमींदार और तीसरे फौज, सेना। अब नई नई शक्तियां जिसको प्रगतिशील शक्तियां कहा जा सकता है, किसानों की, मजदूरों की, मध्यम वर्ग के लोगों की, वे लैटिन अमरीका में आगे बढ़ रही हैं। लेकिन अमरीका की जो पूंजी लैटिन अमरीका के देशों में है उसका जो पुरानी ताकतें हैं, उनके साथ रिश्ता रहता है। जो प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियां हैं जो समाज में परिवर्तन नहीं चाहती हैं, उनके साथ हमेशा अमरीकी पूंजी का गटबन्धन रहता है और जब कभी लैटिन अमरीका की जनता आगे बढ़ने की कोशिश करती है तो बराबर अमरीका की पूंजी और पूंजी की रक्षा के लिए अमरीका की सरकार भी आगे आ जाती है, बराबर प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तियों का साथ देती है और जो नई ताकतें होती हैं उनके खिलाफ काम करती है।

यह बात का जो किस्सा है, उससे हम एक सबक सीख सकते हैं। जब कभी कोई प्रगतिशील काम इन देशों में होता है तो उसके ऊपर मुहर लगाई जाती है कि यह कम्युनिस्टों का

[श्री मधु लिमये]

षड्यन्त्र है और गैर कम्यूनिस्ट प्रगतिशील लोगों को भी दबाने की कोशिश अमरीका की सरकार और अमरीका की पूंजी करती है । इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि आप नागपुरमें और भुवनेश्वर में जो प्रस्ताव पारित करते आए हैं उनको देखो । आपका समाजवाद क्या कहता है ? एक ओर पूंजीवाद की सभ्यता के फैलाव के लिए अमरीका का जो कानून है उसके अन्दर आप करार करते हैं और दूसरी ओर जो आपका सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र है यह भी नौकरशाही और सफेदपोश सभ्यता का प्रतीक बन गया है, फिजूलखर्ची का प्रतीक बन गया है और आपको पैदावार का और उपभोक्ताओं के हितों का भी ख्याल नहीं है । सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में मजदूरों के सम्बन्ध में जो कानून हैं उनके ऊपर अमल नहीं, पैदावार का ख्याल नहीं । ये सारी चीजें होती हैं निजी क्षेत्र में तो मुनाफाखोरी चलती है, हिस्सेदारों और जनता की लूट चलती है, हमारे निजी क्षेत्र में ये सारी चीजें निहित हैं । ये निजी क्षेत्र और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र दोनों . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप खुद ही आध घंटा ले लेंगे और उनके जवाब के लिए समय नहीं छोड़ेंगे तो उनको अपना स्टेटमेंट सदन पटल पर रखना होगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं खत्म कर रहा हूं ।

मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इन सारी चीजों के बारे में आप पुनर्विचार करें । अमरीका के ऊपर हमारी जो निर्भरता है वह बढ़ती चली जा रही है । खाद्य के मामले में, आर्थिक सहायता के मामले में, पूंजी के मामले में, हर मामले में वह बढ़ती जा रही है । इसको अगर नहीं रोका जाएगा तो आपका समाजवाद, आपकी स्वतन्त्रता, आपका सब कुछ जो है, वह खत्म हो जाएगा । इसलिए मैं प्रार्थना करता हूं कि आप अपनी नीति में बुनियादी तौर पर संशोधन करें ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी आधे घंटे की चर्चा में माननीय श्री लिमये . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बोलने का यह अवसर नहीं है । आप सवाल ही केवल पूछ सकते हैं ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद: मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूं । जो बातें इन्होंने उठाई हैं उन्हें सुन कर बड़ी चिन्ता होती है । मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि चूंकि सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विस्तृत विवरण नहीं दिया गया है, सारी बातें स्पष्ट नहीं की गई हैं, इसलिए गलतफहमी पैदा हो गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार किसी उचित मौके पर अमरीका से जो पूंजी अब तक आई है या इधर हाल में आने वाली है, उसकी शर्तें क्या हैं, यह बतायेगी ? साथ ही दूसरे देशों से जो पूंजी आई है, उनकी क्या शर्तें रही हैं ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई श्वेतपत्र प्रकाशित आप करेंगे या कोई विस्तृत ब्यौरा सदन पटल पर रखेंगे ?

दूसरा स्पष्टीकरण मैं यह चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया है कि पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी और एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने जो इस प्रकार की सिफारिश की है कि विदेशों से जब भी ऋण लिया जाए, उसके सम्बन्ध में सदन की अनुमति प्राप्त की जाए ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का फैसला क्या है ।

The Minister of Finance (Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri): Sir, the subject of discussion is the guarantees which have been given by the United States Government to its own nationals. I must say at the outset that I was greatly impressed by the industry and research of my good friend, Shri Madhu Limaye. I only wish I could say that I was equally impressed with his arguments and conclusions. I am afraid, I am not.

These guarantees which are talked of—I will kive you the details of those

guarantees—are given, I make it quite clear, not by the Government of India to any party but by the United States Government to its own nationals operating in the field of private enterprise and who propose to come out to India. The guarantees are given under three different heads under agreements signed at three different times.

The first guarantee agreement was signed on the 19th September, 1957. That was about convertibility. In other words, if an American citizen operating in the field of private enterprise came and invested his money in India, the Government of the United States guaranteed to that party in the United States that the money which is produced by way of profit or the capital that comes here would be permitted to be converted into some other kind of exchange by the Government of India. In the event of the Government of India saying that this cannot be converted, the Government of the United States would be responsible to its own nationals. In the event of that happening, the Government of the United States would be put in the same position as the private individual was before the guarantee was discharged by performance. One of the conditions would be that if there were any rupees in this country belonging to that American national, it would also be available for the American Government for spending in this country.

The next one was on the 7th December, 1959 against expropriation. In other words, if the Government of India expropriated a national of the United States who was operating in this country, as a private businessman, in that case, the American Government would guarantee to pay to him whatever was the value of the property expropriated here. There might be a difference of opinion. After that, again, the same thing will happen, namely, the American Government would be put into the same position as its own national *vis-a-vis* the Government of India. In that event, if there is any question as to what would be due to that particular person and by substitution to the American Government, that would be a matter of negotiation and failing negotiation, for the purpose of bringing to a finality, there will be arbitration. That is the second Agreement.

The third one was on the 2nd February, 1966 where the American Government guaranteed the United States national against risks that might flow from revolution, insurrection and other reasons. There again, the situation would be that the American Government would compensate its national in the event of its losing something through revolution, war and so on and so forth.

These are the three categories. In this particular case, the last case, the American Government was not seeking to get the same position as the American national in this country. In the first two cases, the American Government had the right to say, "I shall substitute myself in place of the American national in the event of the American Government having to fulfil the contract that I made with my own national in the shape of guarantees". These are the three guarantees that were there. Apart from that, there is no other guarantee. The guarantees are entered into under power given to the American Government, under its own law to which a reference has been made by Mr. Madhu Limaye. I have not read the whole text of the law. I know that particular paragraph but I have not read the whole text of the law. I cannot say what other provisions there are. But for argument's sake, I may make it quite clear, accepting what Mr. Madhu Limaye is saying is correct, namely, that the American Government was of this view that for the purpose of assisting the Private enterprise in that country, it was necessary to give that guarantee, it gave the guarantee. That is not a consideration which could possibly be brought to the door of the Government

[Shri Sachindra Chaudhuri]

of India. The Government of India, for its own purpose, for its own development, for the purpose of assisting its industry and its people, agrees to the investment by with the American party so that the American party comes here and functions for our benefit and not for the benefit of the American Government. Equally, it would be appreciated , as it must be appreciated by any businessman, if I may use this expression without reference to anybody, that when the national of an other nation comes into this country, it is not simply to assist us or to help us, not simply for the benefit of a private individual, not for the benefit of his own health, but also for the purpose of making some profit for himself. So long as we want money and what is outgoing is commensurate with our needs, then, whether it would be in the shape of profits or in the shape of dividends or in the shape of interest, we have got to allow it. We have to pay even if we borrow from our own nationals. Therefore, we have got to pay a certain amount, that is to say, the country has to pay a certain amount and that amount is always looked at with caution and care to see that it is not excessive having regard to the money conditions in this country and the rest of the world.

We have got contracts with different countries of the world. With some of the countries, we probably get a little more favourable consideration. But with others we don't. So far as this particular Agreement is concerned, the obligation of the Government of India, as I explained, is no more than that. A suggestion has been made as to what are the industries or what are the business in which the foreigners, particularly, Americans are allowed to participate. I may tell you at once that generally, we do not allow any foreigner to engage himself in banking, trading or purely commercial activities. Usually, we allow them to set up industries. When we do that, each investment is examined closely to find out whether it fits in with our Plan, whether it fits in with our requirements or whether it does not fit in with our requirements. Each application for setting up of a particular industry is closely examined. There is no general policy or principle whereby we say, beyond what I have told you, that we shall admit every industry which comes, which fulfils these qualifications. What I am trying to say to the House through you is this, that even assuming that there is a corporation which comes from America, or a private individual who comes from America and who is going to set up a particular industry in this country, which may be necessary for this country, that is no reason for making it automatic for that particular party to open its business here or to start its industry here.

Therefore, the first and primary consideration of this Government, as it must be, is the benefit to this country and to its people and to uphold the independence and the sovereignty and the honour of this country and not to sell it to anybody. It pains me that a person of Shri Madhu Limaye's eminence and of his great study finds it in himself to say that any Government in this country composed of Indians could possibly sell itself to financial slavery to any other foreign country. Not for one day could anyone possibly point an accusing finger at us and say that is the purpose with which we have continued in this country and allowed other people to engage in business. Our own necessities are the first and primary consideration.

Where it is necessary to import food, we do import food, but that does not necessarily mean that we are not taking every possible step to see that the situation disappears. Why are we trying to get fertiliser plants into this country? It is only because, taking a long-term view of matters, this country must be self-sufficient in food. We

must produce the wherewithals and the means of producing the food, and, therefore, we are going into these agreements.

I assure this House and through you, particularly, my hon. friend opposite that in everyone of these cases, not only a view is taken but a view is taken after consultation amongst ourselves and after having our minds directed on one thing and one thing alone; traditionally—and that is so according to our ethics also—we have the story of how Arjuna had his eyes directed only at the head of the bird on the tree and on nothing else; like that, we have our attention directed only to one thing, namely, what benefit we shall get out of it and how little will go to the other country and when and how we can get those terms. But in doing that, we have got our international obligations. We do not want to go begging. If we have got to borrow, we borrow on terms which are reasonable for ourselves, equally reasonable for others. We are not asking for gifts. We are negotiating for loans. We talk about aid, but aid is in the shape of a loan. A person goes to his bankers when it is necessary; a person goes to his friends when it is necessary. In certain cases, he pays a little more as, for instance, when one borrows money in hundis; in other cases, when, for instance, one borrows on sufficient securities, one pays less than when one goes to the bank. The same thing happens in the international market.

If we have followed that policy and that principle, I submit, and with confidence, that this House should congratulate us and not condemn us for what we have done. We are getting funds because we are going through difficult times. We are negotiating, as you know, and as this House knows, and we are negotiating certain terms for the purpose of putting forward and executing the Fourth Five Year Plan. Whether we have succeded in the Third Five Year Plan or not, whether administratively we have succeeded or not is a matter which certainly can be debated. I do not mind saying that there are fields where my hon. friend would be perfectly right in saying that we have not made as much progress as might be expected, but that does no mean that the need for getting loans, and getting financial assistance for the purpose of making our progress has completely disappeared or because of that we shall sit down quietly under a tree and begin contemplating on the future and contemplating on very fine principles alone and we shall be inactive. If I may remind this House of one thing, it is only those people who do not act that do not commit any mistakes. If we are to act, if we are to go forward, undoubtedly, we make a few mistakes but you have got to view them by looking at the thing in perspective. It is said—I am not suggesting that Shri Madhu Limaye is like that; but that saying comes to my mind—that *'Makshikah vranam ichchanti'*, i.e. a fly always goes and settles on a sore spot. But, after all, if I have a sore in my body, that does not mean that the whole of my body is diseased. Therefore, I ask and beg of the gentlemen in the Opposition and my hon. friends to go into that question.

A question was raised by my hon. friend there whether we shall or we shall not tell this House what the details are. Now, it is getting late, and if my hon. friend wishes, he can come to me; I have got the details of the particular businesses which have been entered into with America, what the amounts are and so on. I do not feel any hesitation in putting that before the House.

So far as the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee are concerned, they are given due consideration and respect. Having done that, one still has got to take one's decision. After all, our purpose, our task and our duty is to try and discharge the functions entrusted to us to the utmost of our

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ability and, we hope, to the satisfaction of Parliament. Therefore, we give every thought to whatever recommendation is made by any body set up by Parliament in the matter of consultation with Parliament, putting papers before Parliament and so on.

Therefore, we are constantly alive to the fact that certain information has got to be given. Whenever requested or when we feel it necessary, we voluntarily put the papers on the Table. Unless it is a trade secret or unless on grounds of public interest it cannot be disclosed or divulged either to you or to the House, we are always willing to disclose whatever we have.

I am specifically referring to the number of businesses where American capital has been employed, and the quantity of American capital that has come in. The different particulars concerning these can be put before the House. They are numerous, but it can be done.

As Shri Limaye has kindly pointed out—I am not in a position to challenge his figures—nearly Rs. 900 crores worth of foreign exchange has been invested in this country and this cannot be in two or three businesses, but in a large number of them. In each case, there is a separate kind of contract. After all, where private enterprise comes in—and that is the subject of the debate—it does so in order to collaborate with private enterprise.

Their agreements are considered very carefully before a licence is given. Each one of these, having regard to the exigencies of that particular industry, will have a slight variation. Here and now I cannot say that all the 99 businesses are like this. There are 99; each one of them has got a particular pattern. But the pattern which I can refer to is that the interest which is given or the dividend which is allowed to go out or the participation which is permitted or the royalties which are allowed to be taken, all these are closely scrutinised and having regard to what the world price is, it is allowed or disallowed.

These are the submissions I wanted to make.

18.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 28, 1966/Vaisakha 8, 1888 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—425 (Ai) LSD— 25-7-66—970